REMEDY FOR
BITES OR
HEAT, and
TS.
LIC OINTMENT.
d. pots.
Animal Fat.
& Co., Bombay, Byculla,
6 Gold and Silver Medals and

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,281—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1890.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

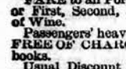
Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Lafit	37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Nov
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets, are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	20th Nov.
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,300	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

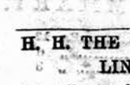
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following Steamer shall sail as under :—



S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, will sail for Zanzibar direct, positively on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.

For Freights and passage apply to

EBJEE SHIVJEE,
Agent.

Bank Gate Street, 29th October, 1890

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, extra 1.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 15th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahreen, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on the 16th November, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 20th November.

FOR MARMUGAO DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 15th November.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 25th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th October, 1890. Agents.

"BIBBY" LINE.

CHEAP FIRST CLASS PASSAGES TO HULL DIRECT.

THE magnificent S. S. "YORKSHIRE" 4,000 tons, Captain Henry will sail on 13th or 14th Nov. Splendid accommodation amidship for a few passengers fitted throughout with the electric light. No Surgeon or Stewardess. Fare Rs. 325. She is expected to reach Hull about 10th December. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 6th November, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEERS' SHOOTING REQUISITES.

THE following are a few items stocked by the Company that may prove of interest to those who go in for scientific shooting :—

VERNIERS.

Made in two sizes for M.-H. Rifle and Carbine.

THE "PERFECT"	Rs.	a.
German Silver hanging pattern, sight elevator and wind gauge	7	0
Do. do. do. giving 1·50 of an inch	7	0
Martini Back Sight Protector, Nickel, Sliding Pattern	1	6

These Sight Protectors may easily be adjusted to fit the sight; if too loose, press in the centre of the sides; if too tight, expand by opening in the widest part.

Martini Fore-Sight Protector, Nickel-plated. This Protector is drawn from one piece of metal, consequently is stronger than the Government pattern. It is also neater in appearance, each	0	14
Martini Fore-Sight Protector, with Bayonet Catch	2	0
Wool Mop	2	4
Martini Cleaning Brass Wire Brush, each	2	8
Martini Bristle Brush, each	2	8

These Fittings all screw on the M.-H. Ramrod.

IMPROVED BARREL CLEANER.

This useful article is recommended by most of the leading Rifle Shots for use on the Range. It is very strongly constructed, and is altogether superior to the Cleaners usually sold, the bristles being of the stiffest and best quality, the cord being carefully spliced on to the Brush, and the wire that secures the bristles being tinned	4	8
New Spot Sight Definer, for V. or Bar. The white spot is admitted by nearly all Riflemen to be the best design	1	12
Patent Barrel Cooler each	1	8
Patent Barrel Reflector, for seeing the state of the inside of the Barrel. Recommended by the Editor of the "Volunteer Service Gazette"	2	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

MADE BY HAND, OF THE BEST CANE.

THESE CANE BASKETS are far superior to the ordinary Wicker Baskets. They are much stronger, and will stand hard wear for years.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1.	Tiffin Basket, fitted for one person with Dishes, Plates, Knife, Fork, Spoons, Corkscrew, &c.	20	0
	Do. do. with the following extra Fittings :—Muffineer, Set Pewter Tumblers, Wickered Bottle	30	0
No. 2.	Tiffin Basket, fitted for *two* persons as above	31	0
	Do. do. with extra Fittings as above.	41	0
No. 3.	Tiffin Basket, fitted for *three* persons as above	44	0
	Do. do. with extra fittings	56	0
Tiffin Basket, *empty*	No. 1, Rs. 7-8; No. 2, Rs. 11; No. 3, Rs. 15.		
Do.	*Size* No. 1, 18 by 12 by 7; No. 2, 22 by 14 by 9; No. 3, 24 by 16 by 9½.		

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up	...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay „ KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates); to make advances on same; to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

THEODOLITES AND LEVELS.

THESE Instruments, imported from the best sources, are most perfect in every adjustment, and well made of superior materials. "They can be relied on."

THEODOLITES.

No.		Rs.	a.
14·00.	TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, of best London workmanship and highest finish, bell metal centres, &c., with achromatic telescope, erect and inverting eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 in., two microscopes and two verniers to each circle, clamp and tangent screws, complete in case, with stand with 4 screws	440	0
14·01.	W. TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, of best English workmanship and highest finish, bell metal centres, &c., with achromatic telescope, diagonal eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 in., two microscopes and two verniers to each circle, clamp and tangent screws, complete in case, with improved packing plate	465	0
14·08.	EVEREST'S THEODOLITE, Government Indian Regulation pattern, five-inch, of best London workmanship, with silver horizontal circle and arc, divided to 20 in., solid centre, &c., &c., complete in case, with vertical tripod stand	360	0
	TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 seconds, by Elliott Brothers, in highly polished mahogany case, complete with locking plate and stand	590	0

NOTE.—*Five-inch Transit Theodolites and five and six-inch plain Theodolites obtained to order at short notice.*

LEVELS.

TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, with silver ring compass, of highest finish and best London workmanship, with first-class achromatic object glass, two eye-pieces, locking plate, and 3 foot screws, complete in mahogany case with tripod stand	230	0
TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, Elliott's improved, with 3 screw adjustment locking plate and open frame, mahogany tripod stand. This form of Level has a great advantage over the ordinary pattern for steadiness, and therefore for accuracy. The three-foot screws are securely clamped on to the tripod head by means of a locking plate, which forms a quick and at the same time a very firm means of attachment. The tripod is that known as the open frame pattern, and is made of the best seasoned mahogany	310	0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES AND SEXTANTS.

		Rs.	a.
14·60	POCKET SEXTANT, divided on silver with Telescope, in case	77	0
14·65	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 3½-inch, with azimuth glasses, shades and mirror, and aluminium ring, in solid leather case	77	0
	Do. do. with ball and socket-jointed tripod stand	100	0
14·66	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 4-inch, with azimuth glasses, shades and mirror, and aluminium ring, in solid leather case	90	0
	Do. do. with ball and socket-jointed tripod stand	116	0
14·67	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 3-inch, improved Hutchinson's pattern, in solid leather sling case	40	0
14·70	Extra Stands, with ball and socket-joint for box Sextant or Prismatic Compass.	27	0

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Agents for Schleichur and Schull's papers. Sample Book sent per R. O. P. free.

For further particulars see illustrated Price Current, copy of which will be forwarded on application, post free, by R. O. P.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,

Importers of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, Photographic, and Surveying Instruments,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S BELTINE,

For Preserving Leather Belting and increasing its gripping power.

ADVANTAGES.

Preserves the nature and durability of Leather.
Increases the Grip or holding power of Belts.
Renders them less liable to the effects of damp, heat, and climate.
Decreases wear of Belts and Bearings, because it
Enables the Belt to be worked slacker.
Effects a very large saving of Power.

It is of the greatest importance to users of Steam Power. By the judicious application of "Beltine," the Driving Belt may be worked at a less strain without slipping, effecting a great saving in wear and tear.

Price Rs. 80 per cwt.

Drums 14lbs. and 28lbs., Re. 1 per lb.

The use of this "Beltine" is nearly indispensable for new Straps, which when used for the first time have a tendency to fall from the Pulleys. Old hardened Straps can be put again into a new state by the use of

"BELTINE."

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

"FELT HATS"— ENTIRE "TERAI HATS"— NEW "STRAW HATS"— STOCK.

THE LARGEST CHOICE IN THE EAST OF RELIABLE MANUFACTURE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS: APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

ASTHMA CURED!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM is the King of all Asthma and Cough Remedies, Gives instantaneous relief. Prompt, safe, and sure.

Retail at Rs. 2. By all Chemists, Bombay.

Rs. 2-4 of all Chemists. Wholesale, POPULAR R. M. Co., Medows Street, Bombay

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Every Candidate who has the least likelihood of getting nervous at the time of Examination should lose no time to use SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL. Nerve and Brain Tonic.

Helps memory. Restores Vitality and Strengthens Brain Power.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES. PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS, suitable for sending to Friends at Home.

'XMAS TOYS!

'XMAS STORES!! 'XMAS WINES!!!

Orders are now being registered for delivery in December.

Wine and General Import Merchants and Agents, } PHILLIPS & Co. Ld. { 'BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS personally selected by our MR. BLYTH, who has secured SPECIAL advantages in this Season's purchases which enable us to offer 10 per cent. discount for Cash on all amounts over Rs. 10.

TWEED SUITINGS
Homespun Suitings (Real Harris).
TENNIS OR LOUNGE SUITINGS
Flannel and Serge.
BEDFORDS CORDS,
Whip Cords.

OXFORD SHIRTINGS (Andersons)
BEST FRENCH CAMBRIC
BEST WOVE FLANNELS
Silk and Wool.
THE NEW UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL
FANCY PIQUE FOR FRONTS AND CUFFS OF SHIRTS, LATEST NOVELTY

INDIA GAUZE HOSIERY
LAMBS WOOL HOSIERY. GAUZE MERINO HOSIERY
Cardigan Jackets.
DRESS SILK SOCKS, RIBBED
EMBROIDERED AND LACE FRONTS
MERINO, CASHMERE SOCKS
Lisle Thread.
THE NEW ASCOT SCARF FOR KNOT OR PIN
Bows (latest) Shapes.
MADE UP KNOTS (Newest shapes).

FELT HATS SPECIALLY MADE FOR US, EXTRA LIGHT.
NEW COLOU AND SHAPES
ELLWOOD'S HELMETS, WHITE AND DRAB
Ladies and Gents.
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS
Khakee and White Doe.
REGULATION TRUNKS
Solid Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus.
RUGS AND MAUDS
Dressing Gowns Blankets, Eider Quilts, Pillows.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THORPE & CO., (OUTFITTERS) BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S SESSION only, 5 to 9, As. 8.
LADIES' " 10 to 12, FREE.
GENERAL PUBLIC 2 to 4 and 5 to 7, As. 8.
8-30 to 11, Re 1.
SATURDAY, 15th,
PARSEES vs. ENGLISH
AT POLO.
WEDNESDAY, 19th,
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
ADMISSION Re. 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1891.

Owing to the EXTENSIVE and INCREASED PATRONAGE of our Subscribers, comprising all the WELL-KNOWN LIBRARIES, CLUBS, INSTITUTES, REGIMENT MESSES, high CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS, and the PUBLIC in GENERAL of INDIA, we have been enabled to order out PAPERS and PERIODICALS in great number, and thus to supply them at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS for the next year will find, on referring to our REVISED and ENLARGED GENERAL CATALOGUE that our Rates are the LOWEST ever offered by any other Firm in India. Our Catalogue sent free on application.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1891 must be PAID in by the END of NOVEMBER, 1890, to ENSURE TIMELY SUPPLY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE and INTEREST of KIKABHOY MOTIBHOY in the firm of KISSONDAS MOTIRAM, carrying on business as Piece-Goods Merchants in Bombay, has CEASED from THIS DAY. All persons interested are informed of the same, and are requested not to deal with the said KIKABHOY MOTIBHOY on behalf of the said firm of Kissondas Motiram.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1890.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the Scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price, Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

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NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Visitors to or from EUROPE are kindly invited to inspect the Works.

ICES, Wines, Spirits, English and French Confectionery of the best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

NEW GOODS per s. s. Arcadia.—Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Ladies' Kid and Suede Gloves, Baby's Hats, Bonnets, Peluses, Hoods, Frocks, Pinafores, &c.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

EURASIAN NURSE, just returned from England, would like immediate EMPLOYMENT. Excellent testimonials. Apply, "NURSE," care of this Paper.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

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A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which Govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

MR. HAJEE CASIM HAJEE LUDHA, who has been our Agent and Manager for the past 25 years, is no longer connected with us, nor does he represent us in any way.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.
Bombay, November 8, 1890.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGEOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, OILS, COTTON WASTE & STATIONERY.

1.—TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on MONDAY, 8th December, 1890, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, OILS, COTTON WASTE and STATIONERY, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1891, and ending on dates as noted on Tender forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one on more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous stores &c., and stationery" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Co., and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores and Stationery, to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Offices, Parel, 1st November, 1890.

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THE LIQUIDATORS of this old established business are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the PROPERTY belonging to the Company, situated at Falkland Road, Byculla. The property comprises 13,195 square yards (or thereabouts) of freehold land, the Mill, buildings fitted with complete Roller and Stone Mill Plants, Engines and Boilers with large condensing tank, Wheat and Flour Godowns, Offices with Bungalow over them, Mechanics and Smiths' Shops with tools and fittings, Stables and Cattle Sheds, Drying Kilen Stone Rounds, Gate House and Shop. Tenders will be received up to 1st December next, and the property will be on view to intending purchasers up to that date.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON recommends a HOME SCHOOL in the country (within half an hour of town) for GIRLS of all ages and BOYS under 10 where special arrangements are made for children whose parents are abroad and great attention is given to moral and physical as well as mental training. For prospectuses and references apply to Mrs. LEISHMAN, Corran-Watford, Herts.

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KITSON MACHINE Co.'s Patent WASTE PICKER and THREAD EXTRACTOR, Sole Maker and Licensee Mr. Samuel Brooks. Special terms to Mill Owners. For prices and particulars apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., Sole Agents, Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS, WEST GORTON, MANCHESTER.

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EXECUTE ANY WORK
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 239, High Holborn London, Eng.

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A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
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RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
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And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 8. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, overlooking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, the above select brands are not to be surpassed anywhere.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	588,075
REST	"	215,333

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable. In London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year (including postage.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
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EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
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Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

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Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy Stock,"
8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
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6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
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3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Invernes.
3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
5 Per cent. Special Discount on account of Exchange.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guarante

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6-30 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lindula (s), from Calcutta; and Kistna (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clio (s), for Hamburg, &c.; Worsley Hall (s), and Wennington Hall (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kattiawar Coasts, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

A DOG BITE.—Hamolsomy, a Hindu girl, aged 10 years, was yesterday conveyed from Lohar Chawl, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital owing to a severe bite on the left thigh by a dog. No danger is apprehended.

PARSEE CHARITY.—With a view to perpetuate the memory of his deceased son, Eduljee Furdoonjee Allbless, Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless has made a donation of Rs. 20,400 for the purpose of building cheap quarters for the residence of poor Parsees next to the other buildings already erected near the railway crossing, at Falkland Road. The amount has been forwarded to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, the honorary secretary of the fund for building cheap residences for the Parsee poor.

A QUADRILLE PARTY.—On Wednesday night the members of the Government Telegraph Department gave a quadrille party at their quarters, in Waudby Road. The hour fixed for the dance was 9 p.m., but as by that time very few of the ladies had made their appearance, the M. C. kept the hall lively by getting the musicians to play a few select pieces. About 9-30 p.m. however, the ladies began to drop in by twos and threes, and by 10 the dance was in swing, and was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30:—

March.....Does your heart beat true to me...Clarke
Fantasia...On Popular Ballads.....Kappey
Valse.....La Toscana.....Bucalossi
Selection..Ruy Blas and the Blase Roue Meyer, Lutzs
Valse.....Au pays des Chanson's.....Fahrbach
Polka ...Iris .....Farrell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture.....Koenigslieutenant .....Emile Titi.
Valse .....My Pet.....Bucalossi.
Selection.....Reminiscences of Offenbach.Winterbottom.
Valse .....Nita .....Williams.
Selection ...Postilion de Lonjumeau.....Adam.
Polka .....Black and Tan .....Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCES IN BOMBAY AND THE DEWALL.—Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, who has made Bombay his home for the last five years, invited as usual all the Kathiawar and Gujerat Chiefs and Kumars who are in Bombay to partake of Dewali festivities at his residence on Malabar Hill. Among those thatjoined were:—H. H. the Chief of Jasden, Kumar Shri Chuttersinghji of Rajpipla, Kumar Shri Ram Khachar and Ranning Khachar of Jasden, Kumar Shri Madhowsinghji of Chuda, and Kumar, Shri Ramsinghji, Narsinghji and Digvejeh-, singhji of Nandore. The usual ceremonies were observed and on the whole enjoyed the first day of a new year very happily.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—As advertised the match between the Parsee bicyclist, Mr. K. M. Satin, and an English fast skater, was duly run on Wednesday night, the skater won by a quarter of a lap in a distance of ten laps. The Parsee was evidently quite at home on his machine, and has offered to race his opponent again over a mile. The prize was a pair of handsome opera-glasses. At 10-30 p. m. the same English gentleman ran a race of two laps with a gentleman on foot. He won again, his skates taking him ahead of his opponent by a little over a foot. The evening concluded with a dashing game of polo, which was much appreciated by a crowded house.

A SEQUEL TO THE DEWALEE.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate presided yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, to dispose of night cases coming from the A B and C Divisions of the city during the Dewalee holidays. As a sequel to the festival, about fifty persons, men and boys were charged with letting off fire-works, in public streets, and were fined from four to eight annas each. The magistrate was kept waiting nearly an hour owing to somebody's default in not sending up the cases from the C Division at the required time, and owing to the want of telephonic communication between the court and the police stations.

DESERTERS FROM THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Private Peter E. Soilloux and Private Arthur Mitchell, of the Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Mhow, with being deserters. The accused, it appeared, deserted from the Regiment on the 5th inst., arriving in Bombay on the 10th inst., and were arrested by Mr. Lee-Smith on Wednesday, at the Prince's Dock, where they were trying to find employment. His Worship ordered, after taking down the admissions made by the accused, that they should be returned to the custody of the military authorities, the Court having no means of testing the truth or falsehood of the statements made by them.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.—Over a thousand persons witnessed the performance of this troupe on Wednesday night. The seats continue to be well crammed, especially during the festival. Many soldiers, sailors, and railway men have embraced the opportunity in the reduction of fares. Among the fresh features lately added the performance of Miss Golab Kumaree on the trapeze, and Miss Golab Kumaree's vaulting on horseback, as also the aerial gyrations on wire by a little girl of six, held a great number of the up-country spectators spell bound, and it is hard to say which they admire most, the hippodrome of the cleverly-trained animals, or the magnificent feats of the athletes. The company leaves this city for Poona during the week.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

DEWAN BAHADUR R. RAGOONATH ROW, General Secretary to the Social Conference, has addressed the following letter to the local Secretary:—

Sir,—As the time for the next meeting of the Indian Social Conference is drawing near, I desire to know from you what steps have been taken by you, and your friends during the past year in promotion of the movement of Social Reform in your part of the country, and what is the existing strength of the organizations working in this direction. I request that you will be good enough to send me a full report of the work done and of other details, at your early convenience, so that I may be able to collate these reports together and present a summary of them at the Conference for its information. If any new organizations have been started during the course of this year, please furnish full details about their constitution and working.

I propose to submit for the consideration of the various Committees, and finally of the Conference the following subjects for practical consideration:—

(i) The desirability of fixing the minimum of marriable, that is, betrothable age of Hindu girls at 10 years, and of boys at 16.

(ii) The desirability of the Conference affirming that a Hindu male more than 50 years old ought not to get himself married to a girl below 12 years of age.

(iii) Consideration of the Draft Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1860, prepared by the committee appointed at the last Conference for facilitating the registration of voluntary social reform organization.

(iv) Reaffirming the necessity of raising the protected age from 10 to 12.

(v) The question of polygamy practised in certain classes of Brahmins and the consideration of the measures best fitted to check the practice.

(vi) Reform in the law of the execution of decree for the restitution of conjugal rights.

(vii) Removal of hindrances in the way of the free admission of men who have undertaken sea voyages.

The precise date and place for the gathering will be notified later on.

THE services of the Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. A. H. R. MILNE, S.C., has been granted leave, out of India for one year.

CAPTAIN G. F. FRANCIS, S.C., having completed twenty years' service has been promoted Major.

THE service of Lieut. F. H. T. Alexander have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in chief.

THE services of Colonel A. M. Phillips, S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE 19th Bengal Lancers arrived at Rawalpindi on the 4th instant, and 16th Punjab Infantry, on the 5th instant.

LIEUTENANT H. G. B. RAITT, 7th Bengal Infantry has obtained leave of absence to England for one year on private affairs.

NATIVE regiment will be allowed to take their buniabs with them to the Attock Camp provided that no extra expense is incurred.

SECOND LIEUT. S. H. WESTROPP, 2nd Gloster Regt. has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with the rank of Lieutenant.

IT has been ruled by the Army Head-Quarters that tents for camp followers are not allowed on ordinary movements or camps-of-exercise.

CAPTAIN T. FINK, 2nd Queen's has been ordered to proceed to Umballa to join his regiment on completion of duty with draft from England.

REV. C. REVELEY having arrived at Rawalpindi has been directed to take over charge as junior Roman Catholic Chaplain from Rev. R. J. Winkley.

REV. C. WIERSINA, having reported his arrival at Rawalpindi has taken over charge as senior Roman Catholic Chaplain from Rev. D. F. Reynders from the 1st instant.

ON the departure of the Mountain Batteries to the Camp-of-Exercise all details left behind have been ordered to be attached to the 4 Battalion Devon Regiment, located as the West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

THE examination of candidates for clerkships in the Commissariat Department—both lower and higher grades—was to be held at Rawalpindi in the office of the Chief Commissariat Officer on the 10th instant.

SURGEON J. B. WILSON M.S; and Assistant Apothecary B. L. Mullins have been ordered to take over medical and sub-medical charge respectively of Nos. 6 and 9 Mountain Batteries R. A. and 3rd Company Sappers and Miners.

THE Chief Engineers of Madras and Bombay and the Superintending Engineers and others have been instructed by the Director-General of Military Works to impress on the officers under their commands the necessity for a strict observance of the rules under which the sanction of the Government of India is to be obtained before cases of prosecution are undertaken.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Bengal Infantry.—Major G. B. Austin, 2nd-in-command, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Commandant vice Gordon, on leave. 3rd Bengal Infantry.—Major G. B. Austin, from 38th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd-in-command. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Major A. R. Porter, from 28th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-command vice Prendergast. 28th Punjab Infantry.—Colonel C. L. Prendergast, from 25th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-command; and Captain A. E. P. Burn, from 27th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander.

THE undermentioned officers passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 6th October last:—Captain Smith-Dorrien, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenants Serjeant, Royal Engineers; Anderson, Leinster Regiment; Pearson, 23rd Pioneers; Eckford, 33rd Bengal Infantry; Daniell, 4th Bengal Infantry; Grove, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Condon, 7th Bengal Infantry; Ford 25th Punjab Infantry; Howley, Lincolnshire Regiment; Battery, 12th Bengal Infantry; Anderson, 5th Bengal Infantry; Windsor, 19th Punjab Infantry Lewarne and Macdonald, 15th Sikhs Blois-Johnson, 35th Sikh; Knox, Wiltshire Regiment; Elsmie, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Surgeon Jordan, Indian Medical Service.

IT is a standing order that without obtaining the authorisation of the Government to which he is immediately subordinate no officer of Government is permitted to have recourse to the courts for the vindication of his public acts or of his character as a public functionary from defamatory attacks. In giving authority to institute proceeding the Local Governments concerned will decide whether the circumstances of the case are such that the Government should bear the costs of the proceedings—civil or criminal— or leave the officer to institute the prosecution or suit at his own expense; and in the latter case it will also determine in the event of the matter being decided by the courts in the officer's favour, whether he should be recouped by Government the whole or any part of the costs of the action. This ruling, however, does not affect an officer's right to defend his private dealings or behaviour in any way that he may be advised, but his official reputation is in the charge of Government which he serves, and it is for the Government to decide in each case whether the institution of proceeding to vindicate his public acts or character is necessary or expedient.

THE EXPOSITION AT GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We would feel glad if you would allow us, through the medium of your paper, to inform "Pilgrim," in reply to his letter, which appeared in your yesterday's issue, that we have arranged to despatch two steamers a day to Panjim during the Exposition, one leaving Mody Bander at 8 a.m. direct, arriving within 24 hours, and the other leaving at noon, calling at intermediate ports and arriving at Panjim and Marmagao within 36 hours. Besides the above we have arranged to despatch a large steamer, containing first class cabin accommodation, every Wednesday and Sunday at 5 p.m. direct to Marmagao and Panjim. These steamers leave from the quay wall of Prince's Dock. Our fares will be as low as practicable and suitable to the poorest class of people.—Yours, &c.,

SHEPHERD AND Co.

HINDU CHILD MARRIAGE.

AN influential meeting of the educated classes of Mahuva, in Kattywar, was recently held for the purpose of expressing sincere thanks to Mr. Malabari for his vigorous attempts to ameliorate the social position of the Hindu girls, especially as regards the raising the age of consummation of marriage from 10 to 12 years. Mr. Vallabhadas Popat Sheth explained the aims of Mr. Malabari, and expatiated on the value of the blessing which Mr. Malabari, though an alien, contemplated to confer on the whole Hindu community. The objects of the attempt being sufficiently clear, there was no division of opinion, and the whole meeting were unanimous in according a vote of thanks to Mr. Malabari for his disinterested motives. It was to send Mr. Malabari a letter signed by the members of the meeting containing an expression of approval of the work in which he was engaged.

THE Umballa garrison are determined that Sirhind shall maintain its character as a sporting centre observes the Lahore paper. The recent autumn meeting was a great success. The spring meeting, looming in the near future, is destined, too, to have its own attractive features. But to provide the idle horses and ponies with a chance of earning their corn, a very well-framed prospectus for two days' sky-races on the 11th and 13th December, has been put out. The prizes are sufficiently liberal to attract visitors, while they do not involve penalties. Umballa will be very full at the time; and Meerut, Jullundur and other contiguous communities will assist.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 11 was 373, giving a death-rate of 19·84 per annum per thousand, as against 25·68 in the corresponding period of last year, and 26·83, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 100 died from fevers; 59, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 57, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 6, dysentery; 19, stillborn; 38, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 20; Brahmin, 15; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 168; Hindu outcaste, 34; Musalman, 93; Parsee, 17; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 298 as against 368 in the corresponding period of last year, and 327, the average over the past five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valueable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

LIVELY SCENES IN A COLPETTY BUNGALOW.

KOLLUPITIYA, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, has been somewhat scandalised during the last two or three days by a series of actions arising out of some matrimonial differences between Mr. W. Ziegan, Superintendent Afloat of the P. & O. Company, and Mrs. Ziegan, who recently returned to the island after a period of some six or seven years' absence from her husband. Mrs. Ziegan's reasons for leaving him have already been made known, and it is unnecessary to give further publicity to them. While she was home her husband sought for a dissolution of the marriage; but the decree was not granted. Mrs. Ziegan, however, it seems, through this action taken by her husband, has lately had a difficulty in maintaining herself at home, and so at last she decided to proceed to law with the view of obtaining support from her husband. With this purpose she arrived in Ceylon a few weeks back, and one day recently dropped into her husband's bungalow, "Citrus Lodge," at Kollupitiya, during Mr. Ziegan's absence, and intimated that she meant to remain there. It was not long before she was in undisputed possession, Mr. Ziegan deciding to leave the bungalow till some arrangements could be made. Lately, though, a difficulty has arisen as to the possession of Mr. Ziegan's clothes, which Mrs. Ziegan declined to hand over to the native servant without a letter from her husband. The result was that, in the Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Ziegan appeared before Mr. Mason, the Magistrate, and moved for a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Ziegan, saying that she had taken possession of his house, put all the boys out of the place and thrown a glass of beer in his face. The Magistrate granted a warrant; but the Police decided not to execute it that day, partly because the lady showed an inclination to resist and partly because the Courts closed at one o'clock and the case could not be settled that day. This morning, though, a party of twelve constables under Chief Inspector David went down to the house, and had a very warm reception. Mrs. Ziegan armed herself with a couple of revolvers, and, taking up a position in the middle of the front room, threatened, to shoot dead the man who first advanced over the threshold. The Police decided that they had better quit, and they went, leaving Mrs. Ziegan master, or rather mistress, of the situation, and an object of great interest to a very large crowd of natives who gathered round the bungalow, and watched the proceedings with the usual native avidity.

Later on in the day, however, Mrs. Ziegan changed her mind, and agreed to accompany Inspector David to the Police Court, there to have her statement taken in reply to her husband's accusation of criminal trespass and assault. Her evidence was taken in chambers but we understand that she went through the whole history of the matter, and alleged that, when her husband tried to obtain a divorce from her in England, he had her "shadowed" by detectives, and that he had also assaulted her. Regarding the assault she was said to have committed, she said that she threw the glass of beer at her husband in a fit of passion because he sent policemen to the house. The Magistrate thought it right that Mr. Ziegan should be present, and adjourned the case to the 11th instant for that purpose.

THREE RUPEES PER ANNUM.

AN estate with an income of three rupees per annum, writes the *Pioneer*, is something of a curiosity; but such a one has a whole paragraph devoted to it in the last report of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces, and has even attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. Hardial Lohar emigrated to the colony of St. Lucia twelve years ago, and died intestate, leaving an estate consisting of ¼ share in 4 bighas 16 biswas and 19 dhurs of a fixed rate tenure, 1-16th share in 13 mahua and mango trees, and half a share in a katcha thatched house. He left a widow and two children, minors; and the widow being declared incapable of managing the estate—it requires management to look after an estate of even three rupees—it was made over to the Court of Wards. "It should surely be possible," remarks the Lieutenant-Governor by the mouth of the Secretariat, "to effect an arrangement with coparceners under adequate security without bringing such minute properties under formal management." So we should think. There are two more important points in which the management of the Court of Wards in the United Provinces during the past year is open to criticism. One concerns the rental collections. In every division, except Meerut and Jhansi, more than 10 per cent of the initial demand for current rent and arrears remained in balance at the end of the year, and though there were in some districts harvest losses, which may to a certain extent account for the deficiency, the explanation is not wholly satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor finds it necessary to insist that with strong establishments such as are attached to the Court of Wards better results ought ordinarily to be shown. In estates which have been long under official management, and in which there is no dispute as to the succession, it may be that some bad debts are to be expected; but "the rents are too high, or the management is not successful when six per cent of the rental remain uncollected in an ordinary year." The second point referred to concerns the question of improvement of estates under the Court's management. In eight estates last year, with cash balances aggregating over Rs. 2,00,000, the total expenditure on improvement was only some Rs. 5,000. This obviously a very small proportion, and the Lieutenant-Governor is evidently inclined to think it implies that the officials charged with the management of the estates have in some cases and inadequate conception of their duties. "It is not," he takes occasion to remark, "the whole duty of the Court of Wards to extricate estates from embarrassments that often originate in foolish extravagance, or to accumulate hoards for the prospective possessor. The management of the Court should be signalised by improvement of the estate itself, whenever improvement is needed and is possible." And in conclusion he expresses the hope that Collectors will in future pay more attention to a branch of the Court's work" which of all others affords the best evidence of a genuine interest in the affairs of the estates committed to their charge and the best example to the landlords of the district."

THE VALUE OF CONFESSIONS.

MR. F. E. ELLIOT, District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, on Saturday disposed of the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Narain and Madho. The accused were committed to this court by Syed Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Ramphul by cutting his nose and inflicting other injuries on him. From the statement of the complainant it appeared that both the accused entered his house while he was asleep and cut his nose with a knife because Madho suspected his wife of being intimate with the complainant. The medical evidence showed that the injury on the nose was caused by a knife and was grievous, and had permanently disfigured the face. There were also other wounds inflicted on the head, but they were slight. In the Magistrate's court Narain pleaded not guilty and urged an *alibi*. Madho said that as the complainant came to his house he struck him with an instrument for making sweets and hit him on the nose. In this court both of them maintained that they were not guilty.

After hearing Mr. Permanand, vakil, for the accused and the Government pleader for the Crown, the Judge said that there could be no doubt that the injuries inflicted upon the prosecutor must have been caused with a knife and could not have been caused in the way described by Madho's wife. But there was much reason to believe that they were inflicted under the circumstances she related and not as alleged by the prosecution. The prosecutor's account of his quarrel with Mahdo was scarcely adequate to account for such an assault and was not established by evidence. On the other hand, there was evidence on the record which went to show that in fact the prosecutor had an intrigue with Madho's wife. It had been argued for the prosecution that the accused Madho should be convicted of inflicting grievous hurt on his own admission. But that contention was not sound. In the first place, he was charged not with the infliction of grievous hurt only, but with the infliction of grievous hurt while committing lurking house trespass, and that at a place and at a time other than that to which his admissions related, as well as under totally different circumstances. Nor did he admit having used a knife. What he did admit was an assault, not with a knife but with an instrument which could not have inflicted the injuries sustained. It might very well have been that as a matter of fact he had used a knife, but that was not admitted, so that there was nothing solid on which to found a conviction of grievous hurt with the causing of which he was charged, even if taken apart from the lurking house trespass with which it was connected and from which it could not in his judgment be separated. The prisoner (Madho) could not in short be convicted on admissions which require to be largely qualified by conjecture. If he should thus escape unpunished that would be due to the dishonesty of the prosecutor in altering the facts of the case. The court concurring in the unanimous verdict of the jury in finding both the accused not guilty, directed their immediate release.

THE LIFE OF MR. MALABARI.

THE *Women's Penny Paper* has the follow appreciative notice of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal's "Life of Mr. Malabari:—There is something pathetic in the life and life-work of this singularly gifted Indian patriot. Standing foremost in the ranks of poets and thinkers at an age when most Englishmen are at college, trusted by the Government and loved by the people, this man passes quietly by honours and emoluments, fame and popularity, consecrating his life to the cause of the weak. It is hardly possible to realise a self-sacrifice so complete in the very prime of manhood.

According to his biographer, a cultured Hindu gentleman and high judicial officer, Malabari began life as a poet, "lisping in numbers." What is still more significant is that his earliest verses were directed against the custom of Infant Marriages. From poetry our precocious crusader went on to literature, and thence to journalism. In these and other lines he seems to have acquired the foremost position; but all the varied gifts of heart and head he has devoted to the one great object of his life, the emancipation of Woman in India from social thraldom. In this he has shown himself to be the truest and best poet, not only a poet in words, but in deeds as well. Malabari is undoubtedly a poet of action. His varied life is most interesting, in that it is living poetry in itself.

According to his biographer, again, Malabari owes the better part of his nature to his mother, and next to her to certain Christian missionaries, notably the revered Dr. J. Wilson, of Western India. That accounts for his exquisite tenderness of feeling and his high ideal of duty. A non-Christian, he is yet a Christian knight, such as the 19th century poet loves to describe.

In taking up this question of Infant Marriages, Malabari has really taken up the question of the whole of India's future, political and social. He has shown himself to be a wise statesman; and speaking on behalf of English women, to whom he has just addressed a most powerful appeal, we sincerely hope that he may live to be the saviour of his race, through the women—"the mothers of the nation."

KATHIAWAR RACES, 1890.

ENTRIES.

BHOWNAGAR CUP, Rs. 500.

Rajkot State's b c b g Redbuck.
The Thakore of Bhownagar's b c b m Telegram.
The Thakore of Morvi's b c b Filly Iolanthe.
The Thakore of Morvi's b c b gel Young Hopeful.
Mr. Mackay's b c b m Lady Effie.

H. H. AGAKHAN'S PURSE, Rs. 500.

Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's g r a h Damascus.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's g r a h Albert Victor.
H H Aga Jungishah's b a h Narrow Escape.
Mr. Henderson's b a h Saladin.
Mr. Hardy's b a h Laddie.

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD, Rs. 750.

Rajkot State's gr a h Sea King.
The Thakore of Bhownagar's b a h Heliotrope.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's gr a gal Blue Rock.
Mr W White's ches w m Galatea.
Mr Jhalamsing's gr c b gel Hamirton.
Mr Henderson's b a h Saladin.
Captain Thompson's b w g Hector.
The Thakore of Wadhwan's b a h Satan.
The Thakore of Wadwan's ches a m Beatrice.

THE JUNAGADH INVESTITURE CUP, Rs. 500.

Mr Bensens' b a h Dundee.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismal's gr a h Damascus.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismal's gr a h Albert Victor.
Mr W White's ches w m Galatea.
The Thakore of Bhownagar's b c b m Twilight.
Mr Henderson's b a h Saladin.
Capt. Thompson's b w g Hector.
The Thakore of Wadwan's b a h Duke.
The Thakore of Wadwan's ches c b p Butter Cup.
Mr Mackay's b c b m Lady Effie.

PONY PLATE, Rs. 350.

Rajkot State's b a p Kingsley.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's wh a p Sir Robert.
The Thakore of Morvi's b cb p Railway.
The Thakore of Morvi's ches cb m Tajan.
Mr. Hill's Grey c b m The Widow.
Mr. Jhalamsing's b c b p Vandro.
Miss Hawes' ches cb m Gem.

THE AGENCY CUP, Rs. 300.

Rajkot State's b cb g Redbuck.
The Thakore of Bhownagar's b a h Heliotrope.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's gr a h Damascus.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's gr a h Albert Victor.
H H Aga Jungji Shah's b a h Narrow Escape.
H H The Thakore of Morvi's b cb Filly Iolanthe.
H H The Thakore of Bhownagar's b c b m Twilight.
Mr. Henderson's b a h Saladin.
Vankaner State's gr cb g Jack.
Vankaner State's b ch Filly Princess.
The Thakore of Wadhwan's b a h Satan.
The Thakore of Wadhwan's b ch m Lady Go Fast.
Mr. Mackay's b cb m Lady Effie.

THE KATHIAWAR HUNT HURDLE RACE PLATE, Rs. 300.

Mr C White's gr a p Naseeb.
The Thakore of Morvi's b c b pony Railway.
The Thakore of Morvi's ches cb m Tajan.
Mr Hill's Iron gr cb m The Widow.
The Thakore of Wadwan's ch cb pony Butter Cup.
Miss Hawes ch cb M Gem.

THE RAILWAY PURSE, Rs. 500.

Rajkot State's gr a h Sea King.
The Thakore of Bhownagar's b a h Heliotrope.
Sheth Ibrahim Ismail's gr a h Damascus.
Seth Ibrahim Ismail's gr a h Albert Victor.
H H Aga Jangisha's b a h Narrow Escape.
Mr Henderson's b a h Saladin.
Mr Benson's br a h Dundee.
The Thakore of Wadhwan's ch a m Beatrice.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 12th November, 1890, is published:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 5th November, 1890		56,96,000
Do.	Government Silver on do.	48,75,000
	Total.. Rs.	1,05,71,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department		17,69,000
Do. do.	Government	1,000
		17,70,000
	Rs.	1,23,41,000
Deduct—New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week....		19,00,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes.....		..
		19,00,000
Balance on evening of the 12th Nov 1890 ..... Rs.		1,04,41,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department.....	59,55,000
Do. Government	44,86,000
Rs.	1,04,41,000

There is in addition awaiting assay— Rs.

Bullion belonging to private individuals.	42,13,000
Do. to Government.	..
	42,13,000

"ONE seldom sees pretty girls in Europe, and if one does, she is sure to be an American." So says, in all the flagrancy of print, a writer in a newspaper much read by the ladies of St. Louis, U. S. A. "Only the chambermaids are pretty in England," is the next ridiculous sentence. The English girl is tailor-made, says this scribe, who perhaps never expected to be read in England. Once he thought he had found a really pretty English girl, and was in the midst of reconstructing his ideas and just about to admit that there could occasionally be beauty in our island apart from chambermaids, when he heard the lovely creature speak. She had glorious chestnut hair and violet eyes, and what she said was, "Isn't it just too sweet? But I wish I could get a pound of Philadelphia caramels." She was his own countrywoman. He does not admire the faces of aristocratic Englishwomen. He thinks them too long, and accuses them of accentuating this fault by wearing their hair pinned high on their heads and "exaggerating the north-east to south-west diagonal." Beauty is of America only. Frenchwomen, he continues, are sallow and angular; Swiss, unattractive; Germans, too placid, and for ever knitting, their life being "all stockings."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steam-ship Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain Charles Kilvert, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,926 tons. Captain A S Young, will sail to-day for Calcutta via, coast ports, with general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons Captain W M Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S Paine, Mr C Kirkpatrick Revd F Sequeira, Mr J Hunt, and 6 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sayed Ebram and Son, Mr and Mrs Hajee Alli, Mr Phillipowski, Mr S Mahomed, Mr Alli Fraz, Mr Salah Zunya, and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2116	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather.	D	B & P S N Co.
" Nyanza....	1438	Simons	L	Ebji Shewji.
" Emir	2620	Robinson....	M	K Nixon & Co.
" Loch Maree..	1728	Lee.....	N	W & A Graham & Co
" Yorkshire ..	2309	Henry	P	K Nixon & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
" Poonani.....		Nacoda.....		Shepherd & Co.
" Neera.....		Nacoda.....		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Arcadia	3174	Andrews	1	P & O Co
" Warora	2554	Maclachlan..	4	.....
" Elektra.....	2095	Mohorcich...	7	.....
" Poseidon....	2510	Lemisich	8	A H L S N Co
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.—Steamer Kistna.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Lindula (s)	Allen.....	Calcutta, Oct 17.
	Kistna (s).....	Stewart	Busreh, Nov 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Clio (s)	Colman.....	Hamburg, &c.
	Worsley Hall (s) ..	Black	Karachi.
	WenningtonHall(s)	Kilvert.....	Karachi.

The steamer Nurjahan, Captain Young, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8.—Steamers Napaul and Megna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FOR HULL.

Loch Maree s—4,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjeewandas.
Yorkshire s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,999½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—900 cwts myrabollams, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 13.

Halkett, Major, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on furlough, from Mian Meer.
Badcock, Br-Genl, Bengal, on duty, from Simla.
Hughes, Col, Bo Comt, on leave, from Poona.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo Comt, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOV. 10

Lawrence, Major, Bengal, A A Genl, to Jubbulpore.

NOVEMBER 12.

Robertson, Lieut, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 13.

Murdoch, Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Chapman, Captain, Bengal, R H A, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Hughes, Col, Bo Comt, on leave to Poona.
Thring, Lieut, Ms, Ms, Lancers, on duty, to Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 14.

Lane, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, on duty, to Kamptee.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo Comt, on duty, to Poona.
Badcock, Br-Genl, Bengal, on duty, to Kamptee.
Halkett, Major, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Glasfurd, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st North Lanc Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Biddulph, 2nd Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G W ROUGHTON COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

1. Major G. W. Roughton having returned from leave resumed command of the Battery on the 13th instant.

2. Captain A. Leslie, will resume the duties of Acting Adjutant.

3. On Saturday next, the 15th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Oyster Rock Fort, for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress:—"Drill order."

4. To-day there will be gun drill in the Arsenal compound at 7 a.m. and Carbine drill at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus, at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-50 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 15th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School.—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p. m.

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

22 cases Frank Weston's wizard oil and magic pills.
2 „ black and white sewing cotton thread by Brooks.
2 „ white doria.
1 „ white nansooks.
1 „ white shirtings.
3 „ white handkerchieves.
2 „ blue flannel, Cashmere cloth, and felt cloth.
5 „ Turkey red prints.
5 „ white piece-goods fents.
5 bales grey drill.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS AT CHINCHPOOGHLY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Ld. sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, at Chinchpooghly, in one lot without reserve:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring about 11,780 square yards, together with the buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, engine and boilers, and new flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz & Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of The Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited. Inspection of the mill building, Flour Mill machinery, &c., &c., can be obtained daily between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., on application to the Liquidators at their office, No. 40 Forbes Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, or the liquidators at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DEOLALI AT NASIK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell on the spot, that is, at Deolali, by Public Auction in two lots the undermentioned properties at 3 and 4-30 o'clock p.m, respectively, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1890, under instructions from Bai Veorbaiji, the widow and executrix and Mr. Kaikhusroo Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, son and executor of Dhunjeebhoy Pestanjee Mehta, deceased, and on account and risk of Edulji Mancherji Vachha, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land or ground, situate at Deolali, subdistrict of Nasik, with messuage, tenements, outhouses, garden, &c., at Nasik district, admeasuring 2½ acres, and registered under No. 292, and bounded on the east by No. 274, on the south by Canal, and No. 293, on the west by Canal and No. 290, and on the north by Nos. 290 and 291, which said property was purchased by the said Edulji Mancherji Vachha from Mr. F. A. Bulkly for Rs. 5,000 on the 9th September 1870.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Deolali in the Nasik district, with messuage, tenements, houses, outhouses, &c., thereon built and standing, which said property is purchased by the said Edulji Mancherji Vachha, from Messrs. Vanmalee Jeewa and Co., relating which there are no title-deeds having been made yet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanjee and Rustim, Attornies, High Court, at their office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms the property and effects of the late Sir Randolf Stuart, R. A., consisting of wearing apparels, uniform dress, portmanteaus, tin boxes, sword belts, sundries, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, 13-2, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built four seated open-carriage in very good order.
1 strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong brougham, in very good order.
1 strong light dog-cart, recently done up, suitable for a pony or horse up to 14-3, and a set of single harness.
1 strong bay Arab horse, goes well in dog-cart and brougham and had also been ridden.
1 strong grey Arab horse, goes in single as well as in pair.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Dr. P. M. NICHOLSON.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the contractor, Jethabhai Damjee, and at the instance of the Bombay United S & W. Co., at the premises at Girgaum.—

Cotton Sweeping cwt. 337-3
Lickee-in-fly cleaned No. 16s. cwt. 52-1
Lickee-in-fly cleaned No. 16s. cwt. 10.
Cleared waste cwt. 11-7.
Opener and scutcher droppings cwt. 406-2-14.
Slipper's waste, cwt. 13-3-14.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain french-polished household furniture of the latest design, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, rich Persian carpets, handsome table kerosine lamps, pictures, solid brass large size double English bedstead, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. FORBES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONAFIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fort, next to the Bank of Bombay, on the top floor of Messrs Tod Durrant and Co. and opposite to the British India S. N. Co's Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, plate ware crockery, and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th January 1891, and the following days at 1 p m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room Boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by John Roberts and Co., very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich toned semi-grand Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, &c., &c., &c., the property of NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
OMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY
Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the last week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron, with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IMITATION SWEDISH BAR IRON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, on account and at the risk of Hurjeewun Dharsey—

Ex s. s. Doura.

30 tons, 1533 bars imitation Swedish iron.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO CHAMAR BAUG.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoolabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Zenubai, wife of Cazee Ahmed Meya bin Cazee Dada Meya, Porebundry, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of May, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of sham vacant land or ground, together with a chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the public passage of Parel in the registration sub-district of Bombay, which plot of ground bears progress No. 2, plot No. 2, Travers A U 3 and 4 in Major Laughton's Plan, admeasuring 7,003 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy; on the west partly by the land of Marwadi Khetsidass Hurnandre and partly by Chamar Baug; on the north by the Chamar Baug of Parsee Cawasjee Nowrojee Bamji; and on the south by the public passage leading to Parel, and the said chawl or range of buildings bears Municipal Ward No. 922 (2) and street No. 20A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirting.
10 bales grey dhotics.
5 cases white ground prints.
2 cases colored prints.
2 cases flannels.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Wm. Unger—

G A and S—19 cases Hungarian wine.

On account and at the risk of Dharamchund Chaganlal—

About 50 cwt of rope.

On account of the concerned—

R C 1088-90—3 cases 3·0 doz undershirts.
1806 —1 case envelopes and papers.
4702-8 —7 cases 210 bottles acetic acids.

S and K 5124-33—10 cases each 50 boxes vermicelli.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—

500 lbs. sulpher.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of valuable gold and silver jewellery. Cutchwork, silver articles, large diamonds, cashmere shawl, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned Delhi, Trichinopoly, Agra, Madras, and Bombay made jewellery, &c.

Gold jewellery, consisting of earrings, brooches, bracelets, necklets, lockets, carstuds, sleeve links, tiger claw brooches and earrings, alberts, charms, rings set with pearls, diamonds rubies, cats-eyes, turquoises and fancy stands.

Silver Jewellery, consisting of necklets, brooches, lockets, bracelets, earrings, bangles, belts, &c.

Cutch work silver articles, consisting of cups, saucers, tea sets, photo frames, card cases, match boxes, cigar cases, inkstands, rosewater bottles, salvers, &c.

Large diamonds, weighing from 12 to 17 carats, rich Cashmere shawls, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1,500 express rifle, with case and fittings.
1·16 bore D.-B. B.-L gun, with case and fittings.
The property of the late Col. F. J. WISE—
1 single-barrel ·450 rifle, with case and fittings.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in the price of Consols in London yesterday, making those Funds return to Monday's quotation of 94⅛, is the only indication in Reuter's financial telegram of the sympathetic feeling in that city with the panic in Stocks in the New York Market reported by a London press message of yesterday's date; and no advice regarding the expected payment of two millions in Gold into the Bank of England is yet to hand. The market rates of discount were without further movement; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. The price of Bar Silver remained at 47⅞d. per oz.; but in New York it was three-eighths of a cent higher at 103, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Rupee Paper, on the other side, was first quoted by Reuter at Tuesday's rates, of £77⅛ for Fours, and £81⅛ for 4½ per cents; but a subsequent correction makes the price of the former £78. In Paris, French Rentes (quoted in error by Reuter yesterday at 93¾ for 94¾) were ¼ per cent. higher at 95; Ex change on London remained at fcs. 25·35.

At the Indian Council Biddings for 20 lakhs of Bills yesterday, the only allotment was a lakh on Bombay, at 1s. 6d., this rate showing a decline of ⅛d. from that obtained on the previous Wednesday, no extra sales having been made meantime. Twenty lakhs are to be offered again next week. The Ex change Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days sight, remained at 1s. 5⅞d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, and Surats quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 700 East Indian. The price of Spot Mid.-American remained at 5 5-16d. per lb.; but in Surats there was a decline of 1-16d in "Fine" Broach, and in "Fine" and "Fully Good" Dhollera, other quotations coming unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the decline was but 1-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. A London press telegram, confirmatory of Messrs. Neill Brothers' forecast, to which we referred yesterday, states that the outturn of the American Cotton crop is estimated by the trade at eight million bales. The Manchester Market was quiet yesterday, but no further decline in rates is wired.

In New York, 9¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday; but February Futures were 8 points higher, at 9·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were light at 36,000 bales; and the following is the comparison now given between the present season's arrivals, so far, and those for the previous two years during the same period:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipt	36,000	49,000	42,000
Four days' do.	202,000	209,000	173,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,601,000	3,416,000	1,992,000

Notwithstanding the holidays, a little business in Cotton has transpired here to-day, a few hundred bales each of ready new Pachora, Dhulia, and Julgaum having changed hands at Rs. 175, Rs. 173, and Rs. 174-9-0 per candy, respectively. A little Khangaum has also been contracted for, for March delivery, at Rs. 191 per candy. The tone of the market has remained quiet, with prices generally unchanged.

The return of fine bright weather over the Cotton area, which was looked for at the beginning of the week has meantime taken place, and the telegrams published to-day report no further fall of rain, excepting at Bellary, where a few cents more had been registered; but the plants were flourishing although the fall in this district had been considerably above the average. In the Barsee district of the Oomrawattee circle, twenty-five per cent. of the crop will, it is said, contain black leaf; but in this and some other districts of the same circle, the present seasonable weather was expected to improve the field slightly. In the other circles bright and seasonable weather again prevailed, with no prospect of further rain, and consequent damage to the crop.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has been passing in this market to-day, and the feeling has been firm; but prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS also have been taken to a moderate extent on the bases of previous rates in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,962 bales.
Wheat	23,083 cwt.
Linseed	4,232 „
Gingelly	5,580 „
Poppy Seed	1,760 „
Ground Nuts	813 „
Castor Seed	2,020 „

The Banks and Stock and Share Markets have remained closed to-day for the *Diwali* holidays, to re-open to-morrow morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	94¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. „	81⅛
Bar Silver	47½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo this morning,

ADEN, Nov. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fazilka left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 13.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Calcutta arrived.

The Italian steamer Domenica Balduina left Aden for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th November, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	10	3 a.m.	3	32
Teheran	13	12	52 p.m.	1	13
Suez	13	2	5 p.m.	1	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 13th November, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	16	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 12.

10 p.m.	77·4

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MAUNSELL—November 7, at 97, Lower Baggot Street Dublin, the wife of F W Maunsell, Executive Engineer D P W, Punjab, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WALTERS—NEWTON—November 6, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Karachi, by the Rev W H Griffiths, Lewis Walters, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Commissariat, to Frances Alexandrine, second daughter of late Alexander Newton, of Hampstead, Norreys, Berkshire.

DEATH.

PENNOCK—November 12, at Lal Baugh, Parel, Bombay, Neville S, the youngest son of J. F. and E. J. Pennock, aged 1 year and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HOPKINS—DOLMAN—November 2, at Naini Tal, by the Rev T D Gray, Chaplain, Henry Mayne Reid Hopkins, Bengal Civil Service, to Jessie, fourth daughter of F W Dolman, Esq, of Kensington.

McSWEENEY—WALSH—November 8, at St Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev Fr Victor, William McSweeney, to Elien, eldest daughter of John William Walsh.

DEATHS.

GARLAH—November 4, at Raj Nandgaon, C P, Thomas Garlah, late A D S Police, C P, and Superintendent State Police.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1890.

WITH a summary before us of the principal allegations in Mr. Walter Barttelot's "Life of Major Barttelot," it is now easy to understand how Mr. Stanley has been moved to make his recent attacks upon the reputation of that officer and Mr. Jameson. Mr. Walter Barttelot makes no secret of it that he is passionately determined to vindicate his dead brother from the injustice done him—rather by implication, it is true, than by direct assertion—in the pages of "In Darkest Africa." "Not a line of this book would ever have been written," he says, "not a word of its contents would ever have been published, if justice, even partially, had been done, or any kindness shown by the leader of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha to the officers left at Yambuya with his impedimenta, stores, and baggage." The issue, of course, has been changed since this book was written. Major Barttelot's prolonged delay at Yambuya, while Mr. Stanley was peering through his glass after that rear column that was to come on from the west and that never came, is no longer made the subject of mystery and wonderment—mystery and wonderment which made Stanley, in a hysteric way, ask himself if he was sane when he tried to account for what the rearguard was doing and was not doing, and utterly failed. Direct charge has taken the place of surmise and bewilderment, and Major Barttelot and his friend Jameson are made the objects of allegations too revolting to be believed, at all events on such evidence as has yet reached us. The charges now are that it was to serve their own selfish purposes that Major Barttelot and his second-in-command, Mr. Jameson, stayed behind when they should have been moving on with the rear column to the reinforcement of Mr. Stanley; that the former of the two brutally treated the men under his command, in some cases flogging them to death; and that Mr. Jameson was guilty of refined cruelty which reached its climax in the purchase of a girl whom he wanted to sketch while she was being eaten by cannibals. Now these charges are as definite as they can be made. We will take, first, the allegation that these two officers deliberately stayed behind, plotting the abandonment of the expedition in order to serve their own purposes, and we will see what Mr. Stanley, who must have had within his reach when he wrote his book, all the reliable evidence that is in his possession to-day, had to say on the subject a few months ago. In his introductory chapter he is careful to say this:—"It must thoroughly be understood, while reflecting upon the misfortunes of the rear column, that it is my firm belief that had it been the lot of Barttelot and Jameson to have been in the place of, say Stairs and Jephson, and to have accompanied us in the advance, they would equally have distinguished themselves; for such a group of young gentlemen as Barttelot, Jameson, Stairs, Nelson, Jephson, and Parke, at all times, night and day, so eager for and rather loving work, is rare. If I were to try and form another African State such tireless, brave natures would be simply invaluable."

It may be said that this looks as though, after all, Mr. Stanley would have trusted these two officers more thoroughly if they had been under his immediate orders. But read in the light of subsequent references, the passage does not admit of that equivocal meaning. The worst estimate that he seemed to have formed of Major Barttelot up to the time of writing his book was that he was a little too eager, and would have to be restrained. But over and over again he bears testimony to the loyalty of the officer whom he now declares to have been cruel and treacherous to a revolting degree. In recording Major Barttelot's appointment to the command of the rear column he says that he chose him because he was the fittest officer for the post. "Had there," he says, "been a person of equal rank with him I should certainly have delegated this charge to another, not because of any known unfitness, but because he was so eager to accompany the advance column." And again he speaks of Major Barttelot as "a generous, frank, and chivalrous young English officer, distinguished in Afghanistan and on the Soudanese Nile for pluck and performance of duty.... In every letter and report he appears animated by the utmost loyalty and willing spirit." Lastly, in recording the deaths of Major Barttelot and his friend and successor Jameson, he says:—"The most icy heart may well be melted with compassion for these young men so prematurely cut off.... They are all undoubtedly animated by the purest motives, and remain to the end unquestionably loyal." The same unreserved testimony to the loyalty of both men is contained in another passage at the beginning of Mr. Stanley's book which it is necessary to quote at length:—"Concerning those who have fallen," he says, "or who were turned back by illness or accident, I will admit with pleasure that while in my company every one seemed most capable of fulfilling the highest expectations formed of them. I never had a doubt of any one of them until Mr. Bonny poured into my ears the dismal story of the rear column. While I possess positive proofs that both the Major and Mr. Jameson were inspired by loyalty, and burning with desire throughout those long months at Yambuya, I have endeavoured to ascertain why they did not proceed as instructed by letter, or why Messrs. Ward, Troup, and Bonny did not suggest that to move little by little was better than rotting at Yambuya.... To this single question there was no answer."

The significance of the expression "positive proofs" of loyalty and of the admission that Messrs. Barttelot and Jameson were "burning with desire" to get on will not escape notice, because Mr. Stanley writes thus long after he had had the opportunity of hearing the worst that Mr. Bonny, who succeeded to the command after Mr. Jameson's death, could have said against both his predecessors. Mr. Bonny is now called in support of the *post mortem* charges which Mr. Stanley has made against these two men, though he had been within Mr. Stanley's call ever since the 17th August, 1888, when the main column and the rear guard joined hands at Banalya. Is it from Mr. Bonny then, or from Tippoo Tib, that the evidence has come which destroys those "positive proofs" of the loyalty of Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson which Mr. Stanley had in his possession when he wrote his book last summer? Until the evidence has been produced and found satisfactory Mr. Stanley must stand confuted by his own words. Tippoo Tib, upon whose word Mr. Stanley charges Mr. Jameson with atrocity, and who is presumably Mr. Stanley's witness upon other serious counts in the indictment, was the chief cause of the detention of the rear guard at Yambuya, for Major Barttelot went to Stanley Falls no fewer than nine times endeavouring to compel him to fulfil his contract to supply the force with six hundred carriers. Mr. Walter Barttelot's book puts Mr. Stanley himself very much on the defensive in regard to this matter. Mr. Stanley is reminded that he ignores that his letter of instructions only provided for a move to be made under two circumstances. "First, if Tippoo Tib should have sent the full number of adults; secondly, if Tippoo Tib should send some men but not all. The case of Tippoo Tib providing no men is not alluded to, and the choice of moving or awaiting Mr. Stanley's return is allowed to Major Barttelot in each of the two circumstances provided for." The circumstances certainly warrant grave distrust of Mr. Stanley's impeachment so far as it may be based upon the evidence of Tippoo Tib. As to the charges of cruelty against Mr. Jameson this treacherous and lying Arab is the authority just cited for them, and though Mr. Bonny is said to confirm them it should be remembered that Mr. Stanley had been in almost daily contact with that gentleman for two years when he gave it out in his book—quoting the spontaneous testimony that he had already borne in a letter to a friend—that "Jameson is still the nice fellow we saw; there is not an atom of change in him. He is sociable and good." Either Mr. Stanley is the most unfortunate judge of niceness, sociability, and goodness in the world, or Mr. Jameson never bought a girl for cannibals to eat and for him to sketch the eating of her.

THERE is no hope at present of an Indian Sandhurst. But one of Lord Lansdowne's speeches at Ajmere the other day makes us not unnaturally think of a plan whereby there might be found for the young nobles of martial race an opportunity of serving the Queen-Empress, and of adding some dignity and usefulness to their own lives. The Rajkumar Colleges have not, so far, done very much to justify their existence, and may be said to be still on their probation. There are now four considerable institutions of that name—one at Ajmere, one at Indore, one at Rajkot in Kathiawar, and one at Lahore. They are not supposed to furnish a highly literary or academical education to their *alumni*. It is understood that Government is satisfied if the sons of the Chiefs and Sardars get a grammatical knowledge of their own language, with enough arithmetic and so on for the affairs of daily life, and enough English to speak fluently and read and write ordinary letters. When their education, such as it is, is finished, they return to their ancestral homes. Those of them for whom a *gadi* is waiting enter on a life of wealthy and dignified indolence; and it is to be feared that in too many cases a great part of the good that they have got from the discipline of college life is soon lost to them. Mr. Aberigh-Mackay's "alcoholic chief" was no fiction of that brilliant imagination. Still more unhappy is the destiny of those of them who are younger sons. They become dependent on the bounty of their elder brothers; and—what is still worse—there is hardly any return that they are capable of making to their benefactor. They cannot dig; official life, even in their own petty principalities, is closed to them; nor could they compete for service under the Imperial Government with Bengali Babus and Pandits from the Deccan. We believe that Lord Northbrook, when he gave his countenance to the Mayo College at its foundation, entertained a lively hope that it would serve in time to bring cadets of the great houses of Rajputana into the service of Government in administrative posts. That hope can hardly be said to have been realised. But surely Rajputs could still be soldiers; and so could the descendants of those Afghan adventurers who harried Malwa not so many years ago, and carved out Chiefships for themselves with their swords. It would not, of course, be seemly that young men of rank should begin their military career as sepoys or sowars; and, if they showed themselves fit for it, the grade of a native commissioned officer should be open to them sooner than to men enlisted in the ordinary way. Life in cantonments, with its details suitably mitigated, would have no hardship for them. The literary education now given in the Rajkumar colleges need scarcely be interfered with. The course of study might be so modified as to give to those Kumars who wanted an opportunity of learning so much of military matters as may with advantage be studied by a soldier before he takes his place on parade. Even now, we believe, a riding master is on the establishment of all four colleges; and gymnastics, polo, and tent-pegging are encouraged as much as possible in them all. We have said that the boys could not well enter the service as common soldiers. It would be necessary, we imagine, to allow them some servants of their own with them. There would, no doubt, be some difficulties in the way of admitting such recruits into regiments of the regular army; but there are several corps in Rajputana and Central India which are, for sufficient reasons, beyond the direct control of the local commands, and in which, therefore, a departure from rule might be permitted with less reluctance. Notably there is the Central India Horse, than which there is no finer body of cavalry in India, and the prestige of which, though won in later days, might tempt a scion of any Pathan or Rajput house to resume the profession of his fathers. Sentiment apart, we think that the experiment is well worth a trial.

SOME proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, the other day, revealed the presence in Bengal of a member of the Church Militant who would have more easily have found his vocation before Charlemagne forbade bishops to go into battle at the head of their feudal dependents. Father Cus is a Belgian missionary priest, with the world in general, and the village of Lohardugga in particular, within his jurisdiction; and he seems to have had a quarrel with a zemindar of that village. The reports of the proceedings in the High Court are provokingly silent concerning the causes of the quarrel, and it is not possible by the light of nature to guess what controversy could properly have arisen between a Bengal zemindar and a Belgian ecclesiastic, at all events in the exercise of the spiritual jurisdiction of the latter. However, something like a pitched battle seems to have been fought between the disputants; Father Cus, a veritable *Athanasius contra mundum*, being on one side, with no help save that of a Winchester rifle which it would be exceedingly interesting to learn how and why he acquired; and the zemindar and his retainers, whose armament seems to have been more varied and interesting than effective, on the other. The details of the battle are omitted from the judgment, the Calcutta Judges evidently thinking that it is no part of their duty to make the records of their Court interesting. But it is evident that Father Cus, when he had anything bigger than snipe to aim at, was quite able to hit it. He "winged" the man, and a broken arm on the zemindari side satisfied the Lohardugga villagers that when Athanasius has a Winchester rifle in his hand, the miscellaneous armoury of a Bengal village, which the Arms Act guards against dangerous renovation, is not to be relied on. It is not astonishing that the local Court, however, thought it necessary to discourge heroism such as that which Father Cus had exhibited; still less astonishing is it that the High Court thought that a fine of Rs. 100 was an insufficient discouragement, and that the rather too plucky priest has been sent to gaol for eight months. There were, it is true, extenuating circumstances, though it is difficult to find them in the fact that Father Cus is, as the Court says, a foreigner, and was very little acquainted with the people. For even in Belgium people do not settle their little differences with their neighbours with the help of a Winchester rifle, and it is not usual to extend your acquaintance with the people even of a Bengal village by "winging" the first man you can hit in a pitched engagement. No one likes to think of a priest being in gaol, even when the punishment is that of simple imprisonment. But it is less painful to think of him in gaol than to think of him as the aggressor in an armed encounter.

SUPERNATURAL theories in explanation of the fall in exchange in recent years have been common, but they have been discreetly kept out of print—notably one ingenious theory which put it all down to the missionaries, who, being paid in sterling, profited by a low exchange, and are credited therefore with what Jerry Cruncher called "flopping against" the rest of their species. But a religious paper has lately given unexpected countenance to this uncomfortable theory. "Looking," we are told, "to the adverse effect upon mission work of a high rate of exchange, and recognising that upon mission work more than upon anything else depends the true welfare of the country, we do view with considerable thankfulness a return of exchange towards its old position." We are afraid that this will not be comforting to people who, calculating a little time ago upon getting home their savings at the rate of one and nine pence per rupee, are now fearing that the rate will fall to one and four pence. They will the more regret that those good men who believe in a one and fourpenny rupee are not on their side when they learn what a potent share the missionaries have in the ordering of things terrestrial. Not many weeks ago a well-known local organ belonging to the same category told a story, as a warning to hostile governors, of how a certain Sultan who had provoked the missionaries in Constantinople came off second best. Two of the missionaries, the story says, went upon their knees for an hour or two, and next morning—it is told with all the emphasis of italics and notes of exclamation—the Sultan died.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WRECK OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Her Majesty's twin screw cruiser, Serpent, six guns, has foundered near Cape Finisterre, and it is reported that two hundred and seventy of those on board have been drowned.

LATER.

From the particulars received regarding the loss of H. M. S. Serpent, it appears that she was driven out of her course in a storm and foundered on the rocks on Monday night, twenty miles to the north of Finisterre, close to the village of Araminas.

Only three of the ship's company are known to have been saved by swimming ashore.

FIRE AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A portion of the married quarters of the Wellington Barracks was burnt down yesterday, and three children and a fireman were badly injured.

LATER.

Most exciting scenes took place at the fire at the Wellington Barracks yesterday. Many women and children were rescued by ladders.

The total number of injured is twenty-five.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Indian Marine steamer Clive arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The *Times* is publishing a series of articles against the magazine rifle, in which it maintains that notwithstanding the official statements to the contrary, the mechanism of the weapon constantly collapses at mere musketry practice.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Lord Mayor has convened a meeting to discuss the oppression of the Jews in Russia, in response to a request signed by peers, prelates, members of the House of Commons, and leaders of all circles.

THE VISIT OF THE CZAREWITCH TO INDIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

The Russian press are unanimous in welcoming the pacific statement made by Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall banquet, relative to the approaching visit of the Czarewitch to India.

DR. KOCH'S CURE.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

Dr. D. Gustav Von Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction and Medical Affairs, has placed ten thousand pounds at the disposal of Dr. Koch towards the erection of a hospital for the treatment of tubercular diseases by his cure.

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The panic which has prevailed here has subsided, and prices have generally recovered. The stock market is now firm.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Washington Treasury to-day purchased 737,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 103·2 to 103·95.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE SECRETARY, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

During General Collin's absence, General Badcock takes charge of the office of the Secretary, Military Department.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy reached Jeypore on Wednesday morning, and exchanged ceremonial visits with the Maharaja.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Major Barrow, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, rejoins his regiment, the 7th Bengal Cavalry, for regimental duty. Colonel Maitland acts for him. Colonel Parry Nisbett, Resident at Kashmir, makes over temporary charge on the 19th instant, awaiting the arrival of Colonel Prideaux, who does not vacate Jeypore till December 3rd or 4th, when Colonel Peacock succeeds him. Mr. Rutherford, North-Western Railway, succeeds Mr. St. Leger Carter as Traffic Superintendent, East India Railway, before taking up his new office. Mr. Rutherford goes on three months' leave.

THE S BATTERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

The S Battery Royal Horse Artillery left Kirkee at half-past six this morning *en route* to Bangalore by route march. Large numbers of people turned out to see the battery as it passed through Poona. Major General and Miss Solly-Flood and others met the battery near the Sassoon Hospital, and rode out a short distance with them. The men were in good spirits.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

Small alterations in the conditions of the shooting for the Central Meeting matches have just been made. The rule that in team matches twenty teams must enter or fifty per cent. will be deducted from prizes offered, has been struck out.

LIEUTENANT E. M. J. BURN.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Lieutenant E. M. J. Burn, R.E., attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, is directed to proceed to Quetta and report himself for duty to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan, Public Works Department.

OFFICIAL TOUR IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite and the Hon. P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., arrived here this morning from their tour in Upper Burma. Mr. Hutchins leaves to-morrow for Port Blair, in the Indian Marine steamer Enterprise, and proceeds to Madras next week.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

On reaching Kaira last evening, his Excellency dined at the bungalow of the Collector, Mr. Cooke, where he also spent the night. This morning he drove round the town and visited the jail, schools, and hospital. Then he drove to Mehmadabad, where he entered the train, and Ahmedabad was reached about 3-30. On alighting H. E. the Governor was received by Mr. James, Commissioner, who introduced him to other gentlemen present. His Excellency was then conducted to a dais, where the members of the Municipality were standing, when Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, president, read a long address of welcome, to which his Excellency, replying, said that he was glad they could look forward to no distant date the completion of waterworks which would prove of immense benefit to Ahmedabad. It would be a great pleasure to him to be present at the opening ceremony if he could. In the matter of drainage works, he is glad to see they were not hurrying rashly, which he thought very wise, for the present system of removing refuse appeared practical and sound. It would be well to wait till they got a thoroughly good system at a minimum of cost. In the apportionment of provincial revenues to localities, their application for assistance for a suitable building for the Arts College would not escape their attention nor would they call for assistance towards the establishment of technical schools. But they would see that provincial revenues were very elastic. He must be cautious lest too favourable a construction be put on his words. From the address he saw that they complained that the English education was too dear. In reply, he said, it was wise for the boys to have an English education, but not all boys, because he did not know that existing appointments were sufficiently numerous to avoid disappointment. The practical reason why fees for secondary education have been raised was because it was necessary the character of the education given in secondary schools should be reliable; and if they found schools that did not come up to their demands as regarded character of education, coming into competition with the Government schools by aid of local rates then he thought they could not blame the Government if they thought it necessary to show that they were not prepared to maintain them at the cost of secondary education. Referring to the part of the address that the great question of making rudimentary education free and compulsory was worth considering, his Excellency said, the funds of Government were not elastic enough to meet such large demands, and he could hold out no hope of assistance from Government funds. It would mean increased taxation, and tax-payers would require to find money. Compulsory education had been accepted by the English public, but that, no doubt, was due to the firmness of English magistrates. The increased consumption of liquor did not necessarily show the increase of drunkenness in a place. In conclusion, he begged to thank them for their hearty welcome. After having tea at the station, H. E. the Governor left the station, at the entrance of which was a guard of honour of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, under Lieutenant Wooldridge. Entering the carriage he drove round the city to Dudheshwar, where the new water-works are in course of construction. The streets were decorated in honour of the Governor's visit, and he met with an enthusiastic reception as he drove along. Then he proceeded to Shaibag, where he will reside during his stay in Ahmedabad. Afterwards he dined with the officers of the 22nd Native Infantry.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 13.

News of the dismissal of the Governor-General of Goa and the nomination of General da Cunha in his stead is confirmed. The Lisbon journals, *O Dia*, of the 18th Oct., a journal of the present Minister of Marine, *O Jornal do Commercio*, an opposition journal, ("regenerador") of the 18th Oct., *A Folha do Povo*, of the 19th Oct., *O Portuguez* of the 19th Oct.; *O Seculo* of the 19th Oct., and several others, contained notifications to a like effect.

THE EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT SEA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

An inquest was opened to-day into the circumstances of the death of a child, whose corpse was brought here from Aden by the steamer Shannan. The ship's doctor did, after all, preserve separately the contents of the child's stomach, which has been submitted to the Government Analyser here for a report. After an examination of the child's father the Government Analyser was put into the box. He stated that after a most careful scrutiny of the contents of the child's stomach, he was unable to find any trace of narcotic poisoning. The inquest then adjourned.

THE *PIONEER VS.* SOCIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every reform in its onward movement must expect a certain amount of misrepresentation, but I am somewhat taken aback that a paper like the *Pioneer* should be the culprit. I am, therefore, obliged to you for publishing its criticisms on my speech at the Framji Institute, and so giving me the opportunity of denying their truth. The hall was full of educated natives, Hindus, Parsees, Musalmans, and Portuguese, invited to hear a lecture on socialism. They found on each chair a Christian tract, which I was obliged to protest had been placed there without my permission, knowledge, or concurrence. What less could I protest? The editor must have written that para. with the report of my speech before him. His para. implies that all those in the audience were socialists. That is *suggestio falsi*, and he knows it. I in good faith was obliged to express my personal conviction that though Christianity is best for the English, in like manner Hinduism is best for Hindus, Zoroastrianism for Parsees, and Mahomedanism for Mussalmans, and that the moral truths of socialism were common to all religions. I charitably hope that the *Pioneer* does not guage its readers by its own measure, and that they will not be deterred from a study of socialism, because of the falsehoods industriously disseminated concerning it.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

At the last meeting of the Calcutta District Charitable Society, it was reported that Dr. Birch had had some hesitation in proceeding with the treatment, as Dr. Unna had, in a medical journal, stated that medicines mentioned by Dr. Milton in his pamphlet were not those he used. However, Dr. Birch says that he will supervise the treatment, for although the medicines are not Dr. Unna's, still they are very much alike, and are certainly not likely to do any harm.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Ahmedabad yesterday afternoon from Nariad and Kaira.

H. M. S. Serpent, which is reported lost off Cape Finisterre, was a twin-screw cruiser of the third class with six five-ton guns and was under command of Captain H. L. Ross. She was commissioned on the 24th June last at Devonport for a cruise to the Cape and the West Coast of Africa. Her speed was 15-3 knots an hour. There appears to be some mistake as to the number of hands drowned, as according to the lists 159 men formed her full complement.

The Treasury frauds cases at Hyderabad still occupy the attention of the Nizam's Government; another batch of officials being now prosecuted, says a local correspondent. They were placed before the Judge some days ago, and remanded, after having been examined by the Judge at some length. It is now announced that they will be tried by a commission, with Mr. Justice Afzul Hoosain as president. The list of accused persons now includes Nawab Imad Newaz Jung Bahadur, at one time Accountant-General, and now Commissioner of Abkari, and Raja Srinavas Rao Bahadur, once Assistant Military Secretary, and now a Deputy Commissioner. The first of these objected to the constitution of the Commission, but the Minister refused to interfere, and the Nizam will, it is said, be moved to interfere. The Commission is at present fixed for the 18th instant, and will probably sit at the High Court. Mr. Norton of the Madras bar appears for the Nawab, while Lord Colin Campbell of the Bombay bar will probably appear for the Raja. Messrs. Nelson, Gribble, and Fitzpatrick of the local bar will appear for some of the minor accused.

A telegram from the *Pioneer's* London correspondent says:—A Paris syndicate having engaged to provide the Bank of Spain with four millions in gold, which it is unable to obtain in France, the Directors of the Bank of England haved raised the bank rate to six per cent. to protect their reserve. Consequent on the general utter collapse in the American and English money markets, India and bank stocks, rupee paper, and American rails have tumbled together. The latter have now reached the lowest point since the panic of 1885. Silver has dropped a penny after a steady decline all through the week. The immediate prospects of the metal are bad, and exchange is likely to hover round one and sixpence till the close of the year. The Democratic success in America is largely due to the discontent of the Farmers' Alliance with the limited provisions of the recent Silver Bill. It is safe to anticipate a Free Coinage Act either by the present House next session or by the new House in 1892.

The Sansia gangs in the North-West Provinces and Oudh have been proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Telegraphic information has been received from home to the effect that Captain Edward Henry St. Lawrence Clarke, the senior Captain in the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, at present Commandant at the Mount Abu Sanitarium, has been promoted to major. This officer received his commission as Second-lieutenant in February, 1876. He was promoted the same day to lieutenant, and in August, 1883, received his captaincy. He will now have to go home.

Shikar prospects in Sind are brightening. Snipe and teal, particularly the blue-winged teal have been around Karachi for some time; and the pools and marshes within easy ride of the cantonment show fair numbers of mallard and pochards. Geese, usually seen in October, are absent. Houbara, or the lesser bustard, arrived as early as the middle of September, and good bags have already been made.

A murder was committed at Jamalpur on the 7th instant. The victim, a native boy aged nine years, belonging to Janghera village, was missed in the evening, and after a long search, in which nearly all of the occupants of the village joined, his body was found at the foot of the hills, near the new reservoir. It was then noticed that a young man, about 19 years of age, who had been seen with the deceased during the early part of the evening, was not among the searchers, and eventually he was found asleep in his house. He confessed that he had strangled the boy in order to obtain possession of a pair of wristlets, worth four rupees, which the boy was wearing. He was taken to the Monghyr jail to await his trial.

His Highness the Nizam has sanctioned the payment of an allowance of Rs. 24,000 a year from the Salar Jung Estates to the Dowager Lady Salar Jung, the payments to have effect from the date of the death of the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur.

The probable date of the Czarewitch's arrival in Bombay is December 23rd. Colonel Montague Gerard, of the Central India Horse, and two other officers of the Indian Army, will be attached to the party. His Imperial Highness's stay in India will last in all about five weeks.

The latest quotations from Calcutta show that the market for gold shares is still falling rapidly. On Monday the closing prices were as follows: Sonapets Re. 1-3; Western Patkooms As. 7; Pat Pats As 8; Dhadkas Re. 1; Bengal gold and silver As. 9; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, nominal; Sonakhans As. 9; Eastern Ranchis, nominal; Lohardruggas, nominal.

The *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that there are indications of the sugar-cane industry in Vizagapatam declining, as the quality of the jaggery is falling off, owing to careless manufacture and adulteration. As these defects can be easily remedied by a little more care and honesty than is at present shown in the manufacture, the attention of growers has been drawn to the fact by the district authorities.

Colonel T. R. Tabuteau has been appointed, Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. Colonel Tabuteau is an officer well known in Bangalore, where he served on first joining the army in 1857. His war services are—Indian Mutiny 1858, Oude campaign, taking of Fort Koti, Abyssinian campaign 1867-8, medal.

The Rev. E. T. Beatty having left Simla for England, the Rev. J. H. Bateson takes up the secretaryship of the Army Temperance Association. During the winter he will visit all the branches of the Association in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

The young Madrasee who confessed before the Hyderabad Cantonment Magistrate to the brutal murder of a native infant girl about a month ago, has just been sentenced by Mr. Crawford, C. S. the Sessions Judge, to the extreme penalty of the law, subject to confirmation by the Resident, exercising the powers of a High Court.

Mr. Justice Prinsep at Calcutta, delivered on Monday last the judgment of the High Court on the references from Lohardugga, in regard to the affray between Father Cas, a Belgian missionary, and some native villagers. Father Cas was convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Lohardugga of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or two months' simple imprisonment in default. The villagers who formed the other party to the affray, were convicted of rioting with deadly weapons, and sentenced each to nine months' imprisonment. The Court found it was clear that a serious riot occurred, in which shots were fired on both sides, and that Father Cas broke the arm of one of the villagers with a bullet from his Winchester rifle. The act was not a mere piece of causeless violence, but was led up to by a series of circumstances, in the course of which previous shots had been fired. The contention that Father Cas acted in right of self-defence was held not to be well founded. His conduct in going to a hostile village, as he did, being pronounced illegal, the Court considered the sentence on Father Cas to be inadequate, the responsibility for the lamentable occurrence resting mainly with him. The sentence on Father Cas was enhanced to eight months' simple imprisonment. The sentences on the villagers were reduced to four months' simple imprisonment each.

Colonel Groves, District Staff Officer at Secunderabad, has been chosen as one of the officers to go to the Attock camp to represent the Madras army.

The *British Medical Journal* recommends patients suffering from bronchitis, neurasthenia, and hypochondriasis, without organic disease of the nervous system, to winter in Bombay and Matheran, which it calculates can be done for the moderate cost of two hundred guineas.

On Friday last according to the *Englishman* several hundreds of carters struck work in portions of the Northern Division of the town, and as a consequence business suffered materially. The causes of the strike appear to be these: the men complain that the heavy taxation to which thye are subjected leaves them no margin for profit; that recent orders of the local Municipality as to the provision of better cowsheds and the provision of a better class of bullocks, has crippled them, as they are poor men who hire out their vehicles from a number of owners at a fixed rate per day, which they are forced to pay whether their earnings allow them to do so or not. The men complain very bitterly of Police oppression and trivial charges brought against them by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Many of the men have left for their native villages, and several others are determined to follow their example. The great majority, however, are still at work, but the centres of disaffection are parts of the Native town in and near Hatkollah, the great centre of the grain and seed trade of Eastern and Northern Bengal. A meeting of the strikers was held at Chitpore on Friday, and another at Jaun Bazar, where some of the men endeavoured to induce a general strike throughout the town and suburbs. Matters, however, remained as they were on Suhday and the Police have been directed to make a search ing enquiry into the nature of the carters' grievances

A sensational trial is proceeding before the Court of Assizes at St. Petersbureg. Baron Noldi, belonging to one of the first families of the aristocracy of Courland, is accused of forgery and of appropriating a sum of more than 2,000,00) roubles. The wife of the accused has thrown herself at the feet of the Empress, imploring pardon for her husband; but in vain, for the Czar is inflexible. More than 500 witnesses will be called, and it is said that high personages who surround the Czar will be proved to have been implicated in the affair.

The Sultan of Turkey has, says the *Jewish World*, granted a concession to a London syndicate, of which Lieut-General Sir Andrew Clarke is chairman, for trading, and constructing railways, &c., in certain parts of Asia, including Palestine. The company intend to develop the resources of the Holy Land, and make its appearance as Asia Limited.

Leslie Frazer Duncan, against whom a verdict for £10,000 damages was returned in an action for breach of promise brought by Miss Knowles, was charged, on remand, at the Bow Street police court, on Wednesday (23rd ult.,) with contraventions of the Debtors Act, by not giving up property and books, by concealing property, and by fraudulently removing property. Mr. William Brown appeared for the Treasury, who prosecuted. An official receiver in Bankruptcy having given evidence, stating that Miss Knowles was the only creditor, prisoner was again remanded, bail being allowed. Mr. Brown intimated that probably a more serious charge would be preferred at the next sitting of the Court.

The Lamartine celebration on the 19th October last at Magon, his birthplace, was imposing. Receptions were held at the Town Hall, the Prefecture, and the Academy of Magon. The weather was unfortunately cold and wet, but there were thousands of visitors from other districts of Burgundy, and deputations from the remotest cities of France took part. The Government was represented by M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the President of the Republic by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Chamoin. M. Jules Simon travelled with them by special train, together with other members of the Academy.

News reached Rome on the 17th ultimo, that the ancient cathedral of Siena, one of the finest examples of Italian Gothic architecture, was on fire. The fire originated in some scaffolding which had been put up for restoration purposes. A strong wind was adding to the violence of the fire, which was increasing notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and troops. Firemen and engines were sent by special train from Florence to Siena, but it was feared that not much of the old monument, which contains several fine paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, will be saved. His latest telegram states that the outside vaulting of the cupola and the gallery running round it were destroyed. The famous façade, inlaid with coloured marbles and covered with sculptures, was saved, as well as all the artistic treasures. Fortunately, the fire was arrested before any very serious damage had been done. The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that only the outside of the cupola was destroyed. The doors and windows of the library containing the splendid frescoes attributed to Pinturicchio, from designs by Raphael, were at once walled up and every possible precaution taken, so that fortunately none of the treasures contained in the library have suffered. The cathedral of Siena dates from 1012, and is thought by many competent judges to be the most beautiful in Italy. The damage done by the fire is estimated at 8,000*l*.

Nine of the few survivors of the famous charge of the Light Brigade are paupers, says the *Daily News*, to the disgrace of the War Office. One of them, Charles Carrott, has been receiving out-door relief from the Horncastle Union for some time. He was discharged after the terrible Crimean campaign with a good character and a ruined constitution, but without a pension. Dr. Aubrey, the Liberal candidate for the Horncastle Division, has repeatedly called attention to this scandal, and he had it brought under the notice of the House of Commons last session, but the invariable official reply was that nothing could be done. Mr. Stanhope, the War Secretary, added that political capital was being made out of it by the other side. As Dr. Aubrey continued to refer to it at his public meeting in the district, Mr. Stanhope, in a speech last week, challenged him to bear half the cost of making suitable provision for the old soldier. The challenge was at once accepted, and the man now ceases to be a recipient of parochial relief. But the injustice remains that the military system, as at present administered, too often leaves the common soldiers to starve when their term of service expires, while titled officers are lavishly rewarded. Six hundred retired and half-pay generals and admirals draw nearly half a million annually. Ten times that number of officers, all told, receive in half-pay and pensions more than two millions and a half, while a like sum has to suffice for 116,000 common soldiers and sailors, and many get nothing.

The crusade which has for some years been annually made by the Australian churches during the racing season against the gambling customs of society, was practically commenced on the 16th ult., by a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture hall to consider what steps should be taken to make a successful demonstration in opposition to gambling at the approaching racing carnival. The Rev. Dr. Bevan presided, and there were about 60 persons present. The speakers included Mr. Henry Varley, the Rev. Samuel Chapman, the Rev. Dr. Watkin, the Rev. Stacey Chapman, Mr. W. Southwell, the Rev. J. M'Neil, "Commissioner" Coomb s, and the chairman. Resolutions were adopted (1) recognising the evils of betting and gambling, and pledging the meeting to oppose it in every form, especially in connection with games, sports, lotteries, bazaars, raffles; (2) agreeing to make the Salvation Army demonstration in the Friendly Societies' Gardens on the 4th prox. as great a success as possible; (3) deciding to hold a mass meeting in the Theatre Royal on Sunday, the 26th inst., to protest against the practice of gambling, to request ministers of religion to preach against the custom, and to hold a mass meeting in the Town Hall on the evening of the 4th November; and (4) to request the city and country press to aid in lessening the evil of gambling by ceasing to publish the odds upon the different racing events. Another resolution—"asking the ladies of Melbourne to refuse to visit the racecourse until the degrading practice of gambling was stopped, and to use their influence and power to stamp out the greatest curse which Victorian society knew"—had been drafted with the intention to submit it to the meeting, but it was not proposed.

THE LEPER ASYLUM AT MATOONGA.

Far away from the noise and bustle of this great city, in a shady and secluded spot not easily reached, except under the guidance of the omniscient victoria-wallah, lies the new Municipal Leper Hospital. A sentimental lover of nature would probably object to a corner of one of our prettiest suburbs being turned into a retreat for those unfortunates afflicted by the dreadful and repulsive disease of leprosy, well-named, "the first-born son of death," but the philanthropist must but commend the good sense and compassionate feeling of those to whose choice the location of the asylum is due. No better position could have been chosen for the temporary housing of vagrant lepers. It is separated from the high road by a thick and practically impenetrable "bush," which removes from the mind of the ordinary wayfarer even the suspicion of what is behind. A visit to the hospital brings home with startling distinctness the rifeness of the loathsome disease in this city, and the absolute necessity there exists for the compulsory segregation of vagrant lepers. The hospital was opened for work not a fortnight ago, and at the time of writing there are one hundred and eight patients, male and females in the wards, and the police are daily adding to the number. In most of the cases, the disease has reached the stage of permanency, so that a walk through the wards is far from being a pleasant occupation. It may seem hard to say so, still it is true that one of the first impressions of the lay visitor is that the pitiable objects before him are strangely out of keeping with their surroundings. In India one is apt to connect the leper with the most squalid of rags; with the gutter and the dung heap; with his odious sores offensively exposed to disgust the passer-by into throwing him a pice, with the hope of thus being able to shut out from sight the horrible spectacle. Here we find the leper under totally different circumstances. He is cleanly clothed, his sores are dressed and bandaged, and everything is done to make him less repulsive. The leper himself holds to the opinion that he is out of place in his new home, but for another reason. The life of vagrancy he has led from his infancy has quite unsuited him for the order and restraint of the new establishment. He cannot understand it, and what is worse he will not endeavour to do so. The task that the doctor and his assistant have in keeping in order among this very unruly boat's crew is not an easy one. The loss of liberty is not felt more keenly by the leprous mendicants, than the deprivation of certain luxuries which from long use and habit have become as indispensible to them as the very necessaries of life. A very large majority of the patients have for long years been addicted to the use of such pernicious narcotics as opium, *ganja*, and not a few of the males are confirmed inebriates. In the hospital as a matter of course the use of narcotics and stimulants is either forbidden or greatly restricted, and the disaffection is in consequence very great. Some of the men when they found that their wants in this respect were not to be supplied, became most violent and clamoured to be allowed to return to their old haunts and former manner of life. The narcotics, they averred, were more necessary to their existence than bread, and they cursed the authorities for bringing them to that lonely spot to die. On Monday night last the men were in an uproar, and a turbulent young Mahomedan, who appears to be in the second stage of non-tuberculated lepra, made a determined attempt to escape. The hospital was unprotected by a police guard, and had it not been for the presence of mind and firmness exhibited by Mr. Sadasive Wamon, the resident hospital assistant, who had the man arrested, some difficulty might have arisen. In consequence of the outbreak a police guard of one sepoy and two ramoosees has now been given to the hospital, but this is insufficient, and will shortly have to be increased. Taking it all round the present working establishment is far too small to cope with the work. There are only four ward boys, and two ward women, and there ought to be at least double that number. Of course it must be remembered that the institution is at present, in the experimental stage, and the difficulties and defects, we have pointed out, will no doubt be remedied in time. The hospital consists at present of a row of four detached bungalows, built of red brick, roofed with corrugated iron sheets, on which is laid palmyra thatch. Each bungalow is divided into two by a partition of corrugated iron sheeting, which runs longitudinally from one end to the other. The ventilation by means of sky-lights and windows is very complete. The floors are cemented, and their yellowish white has the effect of giving the rooms a cool appearance. A bath room which is always kept plentifully supplied with water is attached to the far end of each ward. The average number of cots in a ward is fifty, twenty-five on each side of the partition. There is another ward similar in every way to those we have described in course of construction; it is removed at some distance from the row, being situated nearer the gate on the right hand side. In this, when finished, will be lodged the women, who at present occupy one of the wards intended for the men. Scattered over the grounds, but within easy access to the patients, are the bath-rooms, and a trough for the washing of clothes. Running along the left side, are the quarters of the resident hospital assistant, the dispensary and store-room, and the kitchen, or cookroom. This latter place is extremely well appointed, and beside the ordinary native *chulas* it contains two large stoves, on which huge cauldrons of water are boiling all day. The water is intended for bathing purposes. The outhouses are fitted with the newest appliances, and every effort is made to keep them sweet and clean by flushing them with water, and sprinkling them with MacDougall's powder. After being brought in by the police, the leper is taken to the bath-room, stripped and washed with hot water and carbolic soap. The clothes on his or her person when brought in are burnt, and replaced in the case of a male, by a loose cotton jumper and worsted trousers, such as are used in most Indian hospitals, and in the case of a female, by a cotton *chowley* and *saree*. After the preliminary ablution the patient is taken to the ward and given a bed. The bedsteads are of iron, with an interlacing of cotton bands after the style of the native charpoy. On this is spread a thick quilt and sheets, and a substantial blanket. The diet of the hospital is a purely vegetable one. There are three meals a day, the morning meal consisting of wheaten cakes and rice congee, the midday meal of boiled rice, dhal, and vegetables and bread, and the evening meal is very similar to the morning meal. The patients having expressed a desire for more vegetables, these will in future be added to the evening meal. Besides they are allowed *bi dies*; *g ajs*, and opium are given in small quantities to those unfortunate victims, who crave for the pernicious drugs.

Dr. Hormusjee Choksey is the visiting surgeon, and he is ably assisted in the work by Mr. Sudasive Wamon, to whom reference has already been made. The treatment adopted is palliative and preventive, and the only, specifics which find a place in the hospital dispensary being the chaulmoogra oil from gyncordia odorata, and gurjun oil from dipterocarpus laevis. The sores are dressed twice a day and sometimes oftener, and the patients are expected to bathe at least once a week, and to wash their extremities twice a day. The arrangements it will be seen from this proach perfection as near ly as possible, and if the patients can only be kept in hospital, there will be no reason to close it, after the six months probation is over. But in this lies the difficulty of the problem, every visitor hears on all sides of him as he perambulates the wards, murmurs of discontent. "Let me go," said an old white-haired man to a visitor the other morning "let me go to my friends in my *mooluk*. They will look after me, and when I die give me *mati*. They will not starve me." "Is this bread for a poor man to eat," he asked lifting a large wheaten cake. He then muttered something about the *Feringhee raj*, and threw himself on the pillow in a rage. The germ of this excited old Mussulman's complaint was that he did not get enough *chandul*. Passing from him to the next cot the visitor was accosted by a brown hairy savage, who said he was a native of Poona. In him the ravages of the disease were not manifested in quite so repulsive a form as in many others. He threw himself at the feet of the apothecary, and moaned piteously for *ganja*. His intestines, he said, were being devoured by a devil who could only be laid at rest by the potent drug for which he craved. And so on through the whole ward, one begged for opium, another threatened to leave the place unless he was instantly supplied with *ganja*, a third with a drunkard's insinuation pleaded for a glass. "The *Sircar*," said one of the last mentioned class, "is our *ma bap*. They say he has brought as here to die, but I do not believe that. He wishes to keep as *khush*, but this doctor is a teetotaller and because he does not drink himself, will not allow others to do so. This should be brought to the notice of the *Sircar*." He then laughed and sidled away. Of the 83 male patients more than 75 per cent. have been opium or *ganja* eaters and alcohol consumers for a long series of years, and it is little wonder therefore that they should feel the present abstinence so keenly. The resident hospital assistant, a kindly and courteous Maharatta, takes a very intelligent view of the case. He despairs of the success of the scheme unless the cravings of old lepers are in a measure supplied.

The women are not half as troublesome as the men, they are twenty-five in number and are well conducted, and to all appearance satisfied. They take their fate philosophically, trying to make the best of the situation. In the whole number of patients, there is only one child, he is an undersized Maharatta boy, of about eight years of age. He was deserted by his parents at a very early age, and for three years before admission into the hospital was used for begging purposes by an older leper, who occupies the cot next to him. His case is a bad one, almost the worst from an outsider's point of view in the hospital. He appears to be endowed with no intelligence that rises higher than the instinct of the lower animals. Space will not permit us to enumerate any of the other cases. But before concluding we must again pay a tribute of praise to all concerned in the working of the hospital for the very thorough manner in which the arrangements are carried out, the only defect perceptible for which the authorities can in any way be held responsible, being the insufficient establishment. The grounds are spacious and well-shaded, the wards are clean, airy and comfortable, the resident hospital assistant is an intelligent and capable man. If the unfortunate vagrants could only become reconciled to the comfortable confinement, the time that must elapse between this and their ultimate translation to Trombay would pass quietly and smoothly in the Municipal Leper Hospital at Matoonga.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, Nov. 12.

H. E. the Governor reached Nariad from Abu Road, where he had been to meet the Viceroy to-day about noon; but remained in his saloon carriage till after tiffin. Shortly after three o'clock the Governor's special carriages, which had been drawn up in a siding under the shelter of trees, was drawn up at the platform. On alighting he was received by Mr. H. R. Cooke, the Collector, and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas, Mr. Motabhoy Roognathjee Pandia, President of the Municipal Board. Amongst the others present were:—Mr. Clifton, Executive Engineer; Mr. Spence, Police Superintendent; Mr. Weir, Assistant Collector; Mr. J. R. Duxbury; Mr. Beatty, Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police; Mr. Motilal Chunilal, District Deputy Collector; Mr. Hiralal, Head Master, High School, and other members of the Municipality; Rao Saheb Manguldas Viharidas Desai, Mr. Maganlal Jaichand of Kapadvanj, Mr. Shivabhai Manorbhai, Patel of Vissad, and other members of the District Local Board; Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas Desai, Mr. Girdardas Munguldas Desai, Mr. Nathubhai Desai, L.C.E., Personal Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla; Professor Manilal N. Denurdi, B.A., Rao Saheb Laloobhai P. Paruk, Sub-Judge, Mr. Govindbhai H. Desai, A.B., LL.B., Mr. Harilal K. Padya, Chaturbhai Shankerbhai, and several others.

The station, decorated with flags and flowers, presented a charming picture, particularly the entrance hall, where the ceremony of the presenting of addresses, was to take place. Banners of many colours were suspended from the roof. The walls were decked with foliage and flowers—a work which had been accomplished under the direction of Mr. Hormusjee Dinshaw, the station master, who not only superintended but lent a hand in the hanging operations himself.

His Excellency, on leaving his carriage, was conducted to the entrance-hall, where the members of the Municipal Board and of the K aira Local Board, and a large number of other gentlemen, had met to welcome him.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

When his Excellency had taken his seat on a raised dais, Mr. Motabhoy read the address of the Municipal Board as follows:—

May it Please Your Excellency,—We, the President and Members of the Nariad Municipality, beg most respectfully to welcome your Excellency to our little city. It is a matter of sincere pleasure to us all here that during this, the first, visit of your Excellency to this province your Excellency should have deemed it right to honour us with a short sojourn. We earnestly hope and request that this visit of your Excellency will lead to a second visit, all tending to the material progress and prosperity of the poor, honest, and industrious population of this dis rict. Under the excellent regime of your Excellency's distinguished predecessor this city was favoured with the privilege of a bench of magistrates—an honour for which we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude here. We may, however, be permitted to humbly suggest that the term for which a bench of magistrates may be allowed to hold its office may be fixed at three years, and eligibility to hold such office may be made to depend upon some qualification and social position in order to inspire the public with confidence and respect for that body. It is also requested that the bench may be directed to have its sittings for six days instead of two in a week. Such an arrangement is absolutely necessary in the interests of public liberty to prevent the detention of accused persons in police custody for more than twenty-four hours, an occurrence which is not infrequent in our town. This circumstance has considerably reduced the popularity of the bench, and it is becoming to be looked upon with increasing disfavour by the people, and may, at not a very distant date, compel the Municipality to apply for its abolition or the transfer of its powers to it, so far as municipal cases are concerned. The mode of collecting our small income which is being turned slowly into direct taxation, the duty of spending it in the right direction, the initiation of sanitary reforms, and the care of the educational concerns entrusted to our charge—these and other matters are, with the assistance of our worthy Collector, receiving such consideration at our hands as the progress of the times and the special circumstances of our locality demand. We have no doubt that your Excellency will view with approval our progress in these matters, and will give due consideration to our wants whenever your Excellency may have occasion to deal with the affairs of this locality. In this connection we would venture to draw your Excellency's kind attention to the local police administration. The preservation of individual liberty and the safety of property are the two distinguishing features of British rule in India. The present distribution of the police force appears to provide inadequate protection for our town of Nariad, and fears concerning security of property are growing. We, therefore, commend to your Excellency's attention the po sibility of increasing the force quartered in our town, or of permitting the local authorities to assist us in a scheme of private Rakhas in lieu thereof. Ours is the largest town in this district, and yields to none in the province as regards industrial, agricultural, commercial, and educational conditions. We also possess in diffierent parts of our town a large number of dharmsalas tanks, and wells for the convenience of travellers and sojourners. In view of these conditions as well as the rising importance of our town, it will, we hope, be considered a legitimate hope on our part that our town should be the capital of our district as well as the centre of criminal and civil administration of justice. This new arrangement will make it convenient not only to the people of the Panch Mahals, but the whole Kaira District. Nariad being in the centre of the Charotar may be called the head-quarters of the tobacco industry of Gujerat. Their produce is far-famed among the natives of the country, and is exported in large quantities to Malwa and Eastern Rajpootana. And we would, therefore, respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the great advantage which would result from opening feeder lines from this town to Kapadvanj and Samlaji and to Dholka via Matar, and from extending the Godhra branch railway to Ratlam. The question of drainage, for carrying away to the river Shedi, the storm-water which pours down from the surrounding country, has been finally settled. As, however, doubts are expressed as regards the feasibility of the proposed drainage, we humbly venture to request your Excellency for assistance and advice from the Sanitary Board and the Consulting Sanitary Engineer

of the Presidency, with a view to make the scheme a success. In conclusion, we beg to express our high sense of the great honour done to us by your Excellency's present visit. We feel deeply honoured and obliged, and wish your Excellency will thoroughly enjoy your tour through this land of agricultural produce. (Loud applause.)

The address was enclosed in a chaste casket of native manufacture.

H. E. the Governor in reply said :—

Gentlemen of the Nariad Municipality,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the address of welcome with which you have presented me. It is a great pleasure to me to have been able to take this early opportunity of paying you a visit, and I trust if circumstances permit, that the kind wish you have expressed to see me again may be fulfilled. Your address deals in the first instance with the question of a bench of unpaid magistrates, and I am glad to find from the expressions you have used, that you consider it an advantage, though you have apparently somewhat qualified this to wards the end of the paragraph by a warning that you may find it necessary at some future date to invite Government to discontinue that which you now consider a favour. You ask that the sittings of the bench of magistrates, should be extended from two days in the week to six, in order that there may be no delay in disposing of those persons waiting for justice. I would only point out to you that the disestablishment of the bench of magistrates would obviously result in an increase of the delay which you are anxious should be experienced by those waiting for justice. Therefore I would suggest that if you do consider it an advantage to have their cases disposed of as quickly as possible, you have in that bench of magistrates a means of so disposing of them. I would also suggest to you that some consideration must always be given to these gentlemen who voluntarily, and for no consideration, undertake public duties. Probably you yourselves, gentlemen, are all engaged in business, and you can understand the disadvantage to that business if the head is away. Under the circumstances, I am sure, you will give some consideration to those gentlemen who have undertaken those public duties. At the same time I would venture to hope that this expression of opinion on your part might result in a consideration from them as to whether it would not be possible by a distribution of power to increase the sittings, if not to every day in the week, to more than two, and therefore meet to some extent your request. But, gentlemen, what I would venture to point out is that this system of unpaid magistrates is on its trial, and I should hope that you would not be disposed at too early a date, without careful consideration, and without weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the system, to press Government to do away with a system which has undoubtedly been established in the hope it might become one of advantage to the public. You also point out the desirability of these gentlemen on the bench having some qualification and social position in order to inspire the public with confidence and respect for that body. I am sure we can all depend upon the District Magistrate to select fit and proper persons for filling these posts, and if there are people of social position in the neighbourhood, who are unwilling to serve on that bench of magistrates, I think it is hardly fair to blame the scheme. All that I would venture to observe is that if this scheme is to be a success, it is the bounden duty of men of leading and position to set a good example to society by undertaking these onerous and responsible duties. I am glad to observe by your report that the mode of collecting your income has received your attention, and I would only suggest that it would be wise if you can, to consolidate the sources from which you derive that income as much as you can ; because a number of small cesses irritate the people who have to pay them, and who as a rule would pay one lump sum instead of paying through a number of different channels. Then as regards the local police administration, I dare say you are aware that the whole subject of police administration, police organization, and redistribution, is receiving the anxious attention of Government at this moment, and has been for some time past ; and when all the views of officers whose opinions are of value have been obtained by Government, we shall endeavour to so redistribute the force as to meet the growing wants of localities not hitherto met. In your own case I am glad to notice that so far as statistics are a fair criterion, there is no such increase of crime in Nariad as to warrant the desire for an increased police force. That I think must be a subject of congratulation to you, gentlemen, in Nariad, and in that I cordially join with you. You point out that it would be advisable under certain circumstances to try a system of private rakhas. I would only suggest to you that if the present police force is, so far as statistics show, sufficient to meet the demands of crime, and if from your own private knowledge there is a certain amount of crime going on which is not exposed owing to the unwillingness of a person to prosecute or give information, you can hardly blame Government, if it does not recognise the substantial character of your demand for increased force. After all, Government and its officers can go by little else than statistics, these being the only reliable bases when you have to distribute forces over a large tract of country and have only got limited means wherewith to do it. Returning to the question of private *rakhas*, it seems to me to be a way of dealing with crime which can perhaps be most concisely described as setting a thief to catch a thief, and it is a system which can hardly be legitimately taken up by Government. If this is desirable you can, by putting your own shoulders to the wheel, obtain exactly what you want without calling upon Government. I understand you to express the very legitimate hope in your address that at some time or other your town should be the capital of the district as well as being the centre of the criminal and civil administration of justice. From what I have heard, it is a legitimate request ; but of course it is one which cannot be carried out very hurriedly. I am not aware that the point has come before Government at all yet. There will, no doubt, be some difficulties connected with it, for I understand at the present time the District Magistrate's house and his office and the jail and the hospital are all in Kaira, and obviously the removal of these to Nariad would cause considerable expense, which would to an extent be borne by provincial funds. I do not wish to disappoint you. We will give a fair consideration to the question, and if it is an advantage, I have no doubt we will be able to carry it out. But it is impossible for me at this moment to say definitely what we should do until I see a formulated scheme. In the next place, you refer to the advantage which would accrue to this neighbourhood in the opening out of a certain feeder line. I think you may congratulate yourselves already, as you have seen from the public press, that the Godhra-Rutlam is to be undertaken. It was freely pressed by my noble predecessor, Lord Reay, whom you bear in such kindly recollection, and it has been further pressed by myself ; and I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the fact that money is to be spent this year on the construction. As regards feeder lines I can easily understand the great advantage to any district, that would accrue from their being made. But obviously it is a very large question, and probably means the expenditure of provincial funds. Although the subject has come under our consideration, and we have given careful attention to it, it is impossible for us to pledge ourselves in very favorable terms, because there are as many districts which look upon their claims as being equally necessitous as yours. In this case public funds could not possibly meet all the demands that might be made, but I hope we shall be able to make an experiment in the direction of establishing feeder lines. We have not got information as to what would be the most favourable line to try it upon, but as soon as the idea is formulated, I cannot help thinking we shall get the sanction of the Government of India to the experiment. As regards the assistance and service you ask from the Sanitary Board and the Consulting Sanitary Engineer of the Presidency, all I can say is that the object with which we appointed the Sanitary Board and Sanitary Engineer was that they might assist as far as possible any schemes put forward by localities. As this moment the Sanitary Commissioner and Engineer are considering the drainage scheme put forward by the city of Surat. So you will see your wishes will certainly be met in this respect, and the only warning I would give you is that a commissioner and an engineer, although officials, are at the same time mortals, and it will be impossible for them to give their entire attention to one particular locality, if they become flooded with schemes for their consideration. They will, however, be energetic, and dispose of the business as rapidly as possible, and will be of great assistance in disposing of these schemes. I now beg to thank you in conclusion for the very kind way in which you have received me and for the cordial and welcome address you have presented to me. It gives me great pleasure to come to Nariad, and I hope the opportunity may occur of my paying another visit at some future time. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS FROM THE LOCAL BOARD.

Mr. Bechardas Haridas next read the following address from the Kaira District Local Board:—

May it Please Your Excellency,—We, the president and members of the Kaira District Local Board, avail ourselves of the opportunity of your Excellency's gracious presence amongst us to offer your Excellency our very sincere congratulations on behalf of ourselves and the agricultural and other classes of this district. We deem ourselves fortunate to have an opportunity so early in your Excellency's administration to lay before your Excellency a brief account of what our Board has done and is proposing to do for the district, and to indicate to your Excellency in what particulars we feel the need of assistance. The local funds, which we administer, amount, in accordance with the actuals for 1889-90, to Rs. 2,17,499. Of this, Rs. 81,489 go to the educational branch, and of this branch it will suffice to say that it maintains 232 schools scattered over the whole district, teaching 19,903 scholars. The remainder, amounting to Rs. 136,010, is the sum available for all other heads of expenditure including (1) establishment ; (2) construction and maintenance of dispensaries ; (3) vaccination ; (4) construction and maintenance of roads ; (5) construction and repair of wells ; (6) provision of cattle troughs ; and (7) excavation and maintenance of tanks. Hitherto, the construction of roads has been considered to be the matter of first importance, and since the District Local Fund Committee was established in 1869, and mainly under the guidance and with the assistance of Mr. T. D. Little, for sixteen years Executive Engineer of this district and recently a member of your Excellency's Government, and whom we remember most gratefully, the following main lines have been completed :—(1) Road from Kaira to Mehmadabad including a branch road to Kaira *via* camp and a branch to the Collector's bungalow, 11¼ miles ; (2) a road from Nariad to Kapadvanj, 27 miles ; (3) a road from Wasad to Borsad, 11¼ miles ; (4) a road from Dakor to Kapadvanj, 20 miles ; (5) a road from Kaira to Sabarmati, including a branch road to Naika, 14¾ miles ; (6) a road from Nariad to Wasna, including branch road to Kaira *via* Ratanpur, 18½ miles ; (7) road from Barejdi Railway station to Naika, 9¼ miles ; (8) cleared road from Pali to Balasinor, British portion, 8¼ miles ; (9) road from Anand to Petlad, British portion, 3¼ miles. These roads, amounting in all to 124 miles, have cost a very large sum of money, as road-making in this district, owing to the nature of the soil, the liability of much of the country to be flooded, and the distance from which metal has to be brought, is very expensive. Last year, some Rs. 18,276 were spent on metalling and improving them. Their maintenance also is a very heavy annual charge on the local funds. Deducting tolls, which are placed on almost all the roads, but which we regret to say are very evaded owing to the nature of the country, and only bring in a quarter of the expenditure on maintenance, the annual charge amounts to Rs. 31,494, equivalent to 23·15 per cent. of the whole annual income of the Board excluding the educational branch, or 26·92 per cent. on the whole available income, *i.e.*, after deduction of establishment, tools and plant and annually recurring medical charges. The total expenditure on construction and maintenance of roads last year was thus Rs. 49,770, or 42·54 per cent. of our available income. We are of opinion that all the roads which are really necessary have now been completed, and that henceforth our funds should be devoted to water-supply and sanitation, which, owing to the expenditure on roads, have hitherto met with insufficient attention. Numerous villages possess wells upon which the community depend for their drinking water, but which are threatening to fall in for want of repairs, and other villages have yet to be supplied with wells of potable water. Moreover, the lower castes, such as Dheds and Bhangis, are daily crying out more and more for separate wells as they are not allowed to use the common well, and the tanks from which they have hitherto drawn drinking water are silting up. It is further becoming annually more and more urgent that some of these village tanks should be excavated, their banks repaired, and proper approaches for men and cattle provided, as upon them, to a great measure, the village cattle as well as the lower castes, depend for water. Besides, other calls on the funds at our disposal are constantly arising, *e.g.*, the establishment of veterinary dispensaries, increased contributions to hospitals and dispensaries, increased charges for vaccination, increased rate of pension contribution, grants to sanitary boards and committee, under the Village Sanitation Act, &c. Under these circumstances, it is our desire in future, to avoid any increased charge arising from construction and maintenance of new lines of roads, and to spend as much money as possible on purely local wants, including tanks, wells, and short bits of roads connecting villages with main lines. Yet we now find ourselves called upon to assist the Gaekwari and Cambay authorities to construct a road from Cambay to Petlad, which passes through some 5 or 6 miles of British territory, but which will scarcely benefit our villages at all. Your Excellency's Government has very kindly offered us a contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards the initial expenditure on this road, on the understanding that we provide the remaining funds, which, it is roughly estimated, will amount to Rs. 25,000. We trust your Excellency will believe that we are truly grateful for this assistance, and that we are quite ready to accept it and provide the balance, and hereafter to bear the charge for maintaining the road. But we beg that your Excellency will under the circumstances of our funds and wants above described, once more consider whether your Excellency's Government will not undertake to construct this piece of road and afterwards to maintain it entirely from provincial funds. And we would beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that for many years past, the Kaira District has enjoyed no share of provincial liberality, the only provincial money granted having been spent on a road from Kapadvanj to Baad *via* Sunda, which can scarcely be said to benefit the Kaira District. We are also very anxious that the railway should be constructed from Nariad to Kapadvanj, a town of 14,672 population, with a small trade in soap and glass, and which will tap a fertile country. We are collecting statistics as to traffic, and hope shortly to be able to lay a scheme before your Excellency ; and then we trust your Excellency in Council will find yourself able to supplement private enterprise, and to lend us the powerful support of Government in carrying the scheme through. In conclusion, we beg again to express our heartfelt thanks for the honour your Excellency has done us in paying so early a visit to our district, and to say how gratified we are with the kind interest your Excellency thereby evinces in the welfare of the ryots and people of this province. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency replied in the following terms :—

Gentlemen of the Kaira Local Board,—For this very kind address and for the casket in which it is enclosed, I beg you to accept my very sincere thanks. You have presented me with an extremely business-like and practical report, showing what you have done in the past, and what you consider yourself justified in undertaking now. It appears to me, judging from this report, and I may also say from other sources of information, that I can fairly congratulate you on the work you have done in regard to the roads of Kaira, and you are justified in considering that now the time has come when you may turn your attention to other works. As regards the question of these minor works of wells and tanks to which you allude, I will undertake to give it my very careful consideration. It has now been brought before my notice, and I have had some conversation with your old friend, Mr. Little, on the subject, and I can at any rate undertake this that the extent to which Government has entered into a contract with the cultivators with regard to these their contract shall be most certainly adhered to by Government. It appears to me that if Government originally made the work, and if the revenue assessment include a charge for the maintenance of the work then it undoubtedly trusts that Government should contribute towards the maintenance of the work. The only question I should be induced to put to you from what has been told me is this, that whether, as in times past as regards these lower castes who are crying out for separate wells, it would not be practicable for the upper castes to supply these lower castes with water, and whether these lower castes have not a right to ask for the cleaning of the tanks I do not know from my own experience whether this is so. I only put the matter before you and leave you to decide it in your own minds. The Cambay and Petlad Road, to which you refer is one running from the Cambay State to Gaikwari territory, and on the face of your address it does appear to me to be a case where Government may assist certainly more largely than in the case of local roads ; and if it appears there are no very great advantages likely to arise to the locality from the construction of this road, and that it is actually a road for the benefit of the Gaekwari territory, and the terminus of Petlad with Cambay territory and the small fort in Cambay, then it seems a more especial reason to my mind that Government should contribute more largely than it has done in general cases. But I have not yet had the opportunity of going into the papers, therefore I cannot give any definite answer on the subject. I will give my consideration to it, and recognise what you have brought forward. As to the suggestion you make—I will not call it a complaint, for it is not made in complaining terms—with reference to provincial revenues, will receive my careful consideration. The question of feeder lines I have already referred to. There is another question to which you have not referred particularly, but which I think some of you, and certainly I myself, take a great interest in—I mean the subject of agriculture. I have read with great interest recently a report from the Agricultural Society, which has been established in this town, and I have pleasure in congratulating you upon its apparently very good financial position. I am exceedingly glad there is so much enterprise in the town of Nariad. This undertaking has been carried on for some years now, and there appears to be no lack of interest in it. But I would only suggest to you, as being a very largely interested farmer myself not to spread your experiments over too wide a field. I am inclined to think from the report that you have been rather following upon the lines of Sir John Laud in Essex. He has been working for some thirty years, and has evolved a very careful system of experiments over a fairly large field. I do not think he ever carried these experiments to the same extent as Nariad ; and I think it would be perfectly possible for you to obtain sufficiently good results without undertaking so many different experiments. You must always remember this, that you may experiment and experiment till the crack of doom, but you will never get a farmer to take up an experiment unless it be proved to him that he will make money out of it. The farmer has got to live, and he is a man who generally considers that it is the business of amateur farmers and associations to conduct experiments. He is very willing for you to spend your money, and to reap the benefit of your experiments eventually. I went very carefully over your report, and I would suggest to you that you should direct your attention to those experiments which return a profit sufficient to pay labour and revenue. If you can put such experiments before the farmer, he will adopt them, and you will do a great deal of good to the neighbourhood. I am exceedingly glad to hear that you have endeavoured, through this association, to give encouragement to the purchase of real, pure, and guaranteed seed by the farmer, and I have also heard that it is popular amongst cultivators. And I hope that this is the beginning of what may be duly extended to a system of co-operation. As regards the supply of seeds I do not see why co-operation should not do as well in India as in other countries. You are really now basing your system of distribution of seeds through an association of this kind, upon a system of co-operation, and I think if you turn your attention to it and supply that good seed, there is no reason why you should not get your cultivators to join your association, and therefore form a cooperative society for the supply not only of seeds but of other agricultural articles. I have every reason to congratulate you on the enterprise you have shown in supporting this Association ; and I am glad to see it is in a thriving position. In conclusion, let me say I am exceedingly obliged for your kind welcome and address. (Loud applause.)

Lord Harris then left, driving with Mr. Cooke and Mr. Veharidas, who showed his Excellency over the town. The streets were decked with flags and a few triumphal arches bearing legends expressive of welcome to the Governor. His Excellency was conducted over the Nariad Mill, which he saw working, thence to the Mania Jat where he viewed the site for the proposed new Collectorate. At the Agricultural Museum his Excellency dismounted and viewed two model experimental farms, in which he showed much interest. The Governor inspected one of the cultivators' yards, and was presented with a petition by some ryots which his Excellency said should receive his best attention. On the route his Excellency several times stopped at various places, where he was presented with wreath after wreaths of flowers, until the carriage was almost filled. Having completed his round of inspection, his Excellency and staff drove on to Kaira.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

The above meeting was brought to a successful conclusion on the Bandora Ranges yesterday afternoon, when Brigadier-General Budgen, the officer commanding the Bombay District, distributed the prizes to those men of the regular army and Volunteer Corps who had been successful in the several competitions decided during the meeting. Among the matches decided during the early part of the day was the carbine stakes, the highest score to which was made by Captain A. Little, the popular commanding officer of the Bombay Light Horse, the first prize in the Despatch Contest falling to Trooper Werhli of the same corps. Owing, however, to the number of competitors who tied for second and third places to these contests, which were open to both Europeans and Natives, the other prizes were divided as shown in the undermentioned list of prize-winners. Shortly after 4 p.m. in the afternoon Brigadier-General Budgen arrived on the ground accompanied by his staff officers, officers from nearly all the other regiments being present ; and on the prize-winners being formed up in an hollow square, he addressed them as follows :—

Brigadier-General Budgen said :—Ladies and Gentlemen, Officers and men,—In giving out the prizes to the successful competitors I must say a few words concerning this meeting. As I say, it has given me great pleasure that I have been able to return in time to distribute the prizes of this our first district Bombay meeting. You all know that it is of the greatest importance that each branch of the service should use their weapons with the greatest efficiency, whatever these weapons may be. And it is with a view to encourage practice among you men, and further to encourage you to get good results, that this meeting has been organised. When first I came into this command I felt that we ought to have a district meeting. At first I thought of the several objections that it might encounter, as it had never been instituted in Bombay before. But I determined that I would at least make an attempt to effect it. Unfortunately the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General was away on duty, and he could not undertake it. Major Lloyd Dickin came forward and volunteered his services. He told me that he would do his best, and there is no doubt but that his best has been done. (Applause.) He and I, just before I started, represented the matter to the committee, and I am very pleased to say that each one of us laboured hard for its introduction. I felt sure before I left Bombay that we should have a district rifle meeting. We have therefore to thank this committee and the energetic secretary, Major Lloyd Dickin, for the varied and interesting programme that has been shot for. And you will have to thank them for the rupees which will be carried away presently. (Laughter.) While I am on the subject of rupees, I have to thank all who have kindly subscribed to this meeting, particularly those who have given special prizes on cups to be shot for. I am told by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry that the shooting has not been altogether good. There have been, however, some good exceptions, where the shooting was good, and one of them was the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, whose scores have been above the average. There were several other cases. The results have been mainly due to the disadvantages connected with the ranges. First of all, it is a long way from Bombay, and there are very few who have the chance of practising upon them. As we have a very limited range, some of the men have had to go to Bombay and return again in the morning, which made them very unsteady. The light is extremely bad, and the water about here and there must cause uncertainty in aiming. I think on the whole, we have had a very fair and successful meeting. One point that I have been told was that there were not many competitors of volunteers down in the camp. I merely just touch on this point, because I want to remind them that these men should have just entered for the meeting. For do we not depend on our citizen army and watch every use of their weapons ? But still those that have shot as a rule have shot very well. I am exceedingly glad that the first prize of the event for which I gave a special prize, has been won by a member of that smart corps, the Bombay Light Horse (loud applause); and I am very glad that I myself was present when it was competed for, and I noticed the way in which he began his work and the manner in which he shot. (Renewed applause.) In conclusion, I have myself personally to thank Major Lloyd Dickin for all the trouble he has taken in this meeting (applause). He has undoubtedly worked hard and brought it to a successful issue. I have also to thank Captain Thatcher, who also successfully carried out all the arrangements for the local meeting. (Applause.) I must not forget to thank the various other officers who have given their assistance on the ranges during the meeting. Another officer, whom I must not forget, was Captain Haymond, who acted as range superintendent and never shirked his duty for a moment throughout. (Applause.) There were other officers brought here who, I have no doubt, did their work as well as they could. (Applause.)

After the conclusion of the General's remarks, which were frequently applauded, he called upon Captain Thatcher to read the following report of the Presidency local meeting :—

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Local Meeting was opened on the morning of the 5th instant, and closed on the afternoon of the 8th. Considering the first time the Local Meeting has been held, the entries may be taken as very satisfactory, In all 1,400 competitors fired at the several distances, comprising as follows :—450 European and 700 native individual entries, 21 European teams, and seven native, only the Marine Battalion entering for the latter. On the opening day, as is usually the case, shooting commenced about an hour late, and this had a very disastrous effect on the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition, for which four teams had entered. This match did not commence until 4 o'clock, when the weather had become unfavourable for shooting. The results consequently were very poor. This is much to be regretted, as the competitors, all of whom were Light Horse men, had taken very great pains in training for the match, at much personal inconvenience to themselves. The performance of the winning team was very much below what it had done at practice, and it is to be hoped they will have better luck at Poona when they are entered for a similar competition. Last year, at Poona, they were very near winning this match. This year perhaps they may quite win. The weather all through the meeting has been unfavourable to shooting. Heavy rain has on several occasions fallen, and the light has generally been bad. All this has seriously affected the merit of the several competitions, and very few good scores have been made. The following are a few of the best scores :—In the Rifle Derby, Volunteer Stevens, of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, made at 700 yards, 34 points, being one short of a possible. For the Bronze Medal, Lce-Corporal Fernandez, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, made an aggregate of 182 points, which is, however, twenty points below the best score made at other stations. Volunteer Mason Bombay Volunteer Rifles, obtained 59 points, which is the best, up to date, at any station in the Bugle Stakes. Amongst the native troops in the Bronze Medal Contest, at 700 yards, Naik Rama Nund, of the 4th Rifles, made 34, or one short of a possible and at 800 yards in the same contest, Private Shaik Cassim, of the Marine Battalion, made 33 points. As regards team competitions, in the Inter-Company Cup, the D Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers made 301.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report Captain Thatcher called out the names of the prize-winners, to whom the General handed the prizes. This ceremony terminated the first annual meeting, which owed its origin to the Brigader-General, and which as been called out in an excellent manner by the Honorary Secretary and the other members of committee.

We append the results of yesterday's matches :—

DESPATCH CONTEST (European).

Distance 500 yards. 4 shots at a moving figure of a man an horseback, representing a staff officer carrying despatches. Prizes presented by Brigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O., commanding the district.

	Pts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tr R Wehrli, B L H	4	50	0	0
Gr Armstrong, 22nd Western	2	10	0	0
Pt Eggington, Gloster Regt	2	10	0	0
Gr Sheridan, 11th Southern	2	10	0	0
Lt Chitty, 5th Bo Lt Inf	1	2	3	6
Capt Little, B L H	1	2	3	6
Tr Todd	1	2	3	6
Lce-Sergt Osborne, G I P V	1	2	3	6
Lce-Corp Islett ,,	1	2	3	6
Cr-Sergt Trevelyan, Gloster Regt	1	2	3	6
Pt Shellam ,,	1	2	3	6
Pt Godfrey ,,	1	2	3	6

SIGNALLING STAKES (Natives).

To send and receive test messages.

	Points.	Rs.
Naik Rutan Mehter, Mar Batt	89	10
Pt Kisan Pury 4th Bombay Rifles	88	6
Col-Hav Kaisaram Ghanditie ,, } tie	86	4-8
Pt Sutwa Bhore ,, }	86	4-8

UNKNOWN DISTANCE (Natives).

Seven shots at an unknown distance between 200 and 1,000 yards.

	Points.	Rs.
Naik Shaik Anim, 4th Bombay Rifles	34	12
Hav Maj Gurdab Singh, 14th Bo Inf	34	10
Lce Naik Krishna Kadke ,,	31	8
Pt Shaik Abu Baker ,,	31	5
Lce-Naik Shaik Kadur, 21st Bo Inf	31	5

CARBINE STAKES (Europeans).

For troops armed with the carbine. Distance 200 and 500 yards. 5 shots at each range.

	200	500	Total.	Rs.
Corpl Little, R L H	20	20	40	25
Sergt Pinder, B V A	20	17	37	15
Gr Eaton, 22nd Western	16	19	35	10
Gr Crookes, 11th Southern	14	20	34	5

DESPATCH CONTEST (Natives).

Distance 500 yards. 4 shots at a moving figure of a man on horseback representing a staff officer carrying despatches. Prizes presented by Brigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O.

	Pts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Lce-Naik Ismail, Mar Batt	3	12	8	0
Pt Sawdin Khan, 4th Bo Rf	3	12	8	0
Pt Gunnak Shaik, Mar Batt	2	3	12	0
Lce-Naik Sultan Beg, Mat Batt	2	3	12	9
Pt Aba Kooknee, 4th Bo Rf	2	3	12	0
Pt Govind Chambhar, 14th Bo Rf	2	3	12	0
Pt Kaymeter Gopameter, Mar Batt	1	0	7	3
Pt Bhannak Gagnak ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Shaik Ala Baksh ,,	1	0	7	0
Pt Chimda Khan ,,	1	0	7	0
Pt Nabi Khan ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Shaik Hussein ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Wali Khan ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Nabi Baksh Khan ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Shaik Mohideen ,,	1	0	7	0
Naik Burkwardar Khan ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Luximon Sawant, 4th Bo Rf	1	0	7	3
Pt Soupal Sing ,,	1	0	7	3
Pt Vittoo Saib Ghoghle ,,	1	0	7	3
Lce-Naik Karim Beg ,,	1	0	7	3
Hav-Major Gundal Singh, 14th Bo Inf	1	0	7	3
Lce-Nk Khishna Khadke, 14th Bo L I	1		7	3
Hav-Mjr Luxmon Savant, 4th Bo Rif	1	0	7	3
Cr-Hav Kassiram Gandhi, 4th Bo Rif	1	0	7	3
Naik Pandoo Kondiker, 4th Bo Rif	1	0	7	3
Hav Solomon Israel, 14th Bo L I	1	0	7	3
Hav Ladu Gajar, 14th Bo L I	1	0	7	3
Pt Shaik Dawred, 14th Bo I Inf	1	0	7	3

RAPID FIRING. (Europeans).

Competitors to fire as many rounds as they can within one minute. Distance 500 yards.

	Points.	Rs
Sergt-Major Booth, B B and C I R V	27	20
Sergt-Inst Ferguson ,,	25	15
Col-Sergt Trevelyan, 2nd Gloster Regt	23	15
Gr Neville, 11th Southern D R A	22	10
Corp Wilson, 2nd Gloster Regt	21	10
Pt Garland ,,	18	5

LLOYD LINDSEY (Europeans).

Winning team.	Rs,i
Lce-Corpl Brooks, Bo L H	50
Corp Rogers ,,	50
Lce-Corpl Symington ,,	50
Tr Werhli ,,	50

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The barometer has fallen in Northern and Central India, and changed irregularly in the Peninsula and Burma. The pressure continues uniform, though higher over north-west India and lower over the Bay and Arabian Sea than elsewhere. The winds are unchanged and blow from the normal cold weather directions. The force is fresh in Trivandram, and moderate elsewhere. The mean temperature is slightly above the normal in Burma, Central India, Guzerat, Sind and Madras, slightly below other provinces. In the day the temperatures is high in Guzerat. Slight showers of rain is reported in Southern India and at Tounjoo, elsewhere the weather is fine, and apparently settled.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th November, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·999
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·638
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·7
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201

*From midnight to midnight.

By the death of the Rev. Professor Galbraith Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, which occured late on Monday night (20th Oct.) the Irish cause, says the Dublin correspondent, loses one of its most valued and earnest adherents. Professor Galbraith was a member of the old Home Rule League, a trusted fellower of the late Mr. Isaac Butt, and later an enthusiastic supporter of the policy and party of Mr. Parnell. He was one of the first members of the Protestant Home Rule Association, and though he did not formally join the National League on its formation, he took that step a short time since as a mark of his disapproval of the proclamations by the Government against the combinations of the Irish people. Professor Galbraith took a prominent part in the great demonstration of welcome accorded to Lord Ripon and Mr Morley on their visit to Ireland three years ago. Mr. Galbraith's career in the University of Dublin was one of great distinction. He opposed the disestablishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, but when the Act of 1869 had been passed and its effects seen, he warmly maintained the justice of the measure in opposition to its dearest friends. He was a member of the representative church body, and Secretary of the Dublin Diocesan Synod, and in those capacities rendered immense service to his church. Of late years he met with much opposition on account of his change in politics, and this led to his compulsory resignation. At the meeting of the National League Mr. Alfred Webb, M. P., presiding, warm tributes were paid to his memory.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

The first fifty competitors in the aggregate of Matches X, XI and XII, and at local meetings held in connection with the B. P. R. A., are qualified to compete in Match XLVI—the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Silver Medal Contest—at the central meeting, and, if non-commissioned officers or privates of the Bombay Army, are entitled to have their railway expenses paid to and from Poona.

The first fifty competitors in Matches XIII, XIV, and XV are qualified to compete in Match XLVII—the National Silver Medal Contest—at the central meeting, and, if non-commissioned officers or private of the Bombay Army, are entitled to have their railway expenses paid to and from Poona.

I send you the first fifty in each of the two groups. The results of all the local meetings held in various parts of the Presidency have come to hand, and as far as I can make out, Major Lyster, 16th Bombay Infantry (Raipur), heads the list for the Bronze Medal of the Association, with 202 points. The prize list will not be ready for some time yet, as the Musketry Officer has a great deal too much to do at present.

LIST OF FIRST FIFTY IN AGGREGATE OF MATCHES XIII, XIV, AND XV.

Troop Sergt.-Maj Goodger, 18th Hus. (Mhow)			109
Lce.-Sergt. Richards	,,	,,	110
,, Edwards,	,,	,,	116
Sergt. Kellet, 2nd Roy. Lan. Regt. (Karachi)			121
Corpl. Salisbury	,,	,,	109
Lce. Corpl, Middleton	,,	,,	113
,, Scott	,,	,,	115
Pte. Hussey	,,	,,	114
,, Dolley	,,	,,	116
,, Carmen,	,,	,,	114
Sergt. Kitchen,	,,	,,	110
,, Rooke,	,,	,,	116
Capt. Tickner, N. W. R. Vols.		,,	121
Corpl. Matcher,	,,	,,	115
Lce.-Corpl. Green,	,,	,,	117
Vol. Charlesworth,	,,	,,	112
Corpl. Mungavin, Sind Vol. Rifles		,,	114
Lce.-Corpl. Critchell	,,	,,	116
Maj. W. H. Lyster, 16th Bo. Inf. (Raipur)			119
Vol. Clatterbuck, B. N. R. Vols.			115
,, T. D. Clarke, Poona Vols. (Kirkee)			116
Sergt. Hogan, 2nd Lan. Fus. (Nagar)			114
Pte. Reilly,	,,	,,	155
Pte Checkley, 2nd Lan Fusiliers (Nagar)			114
Col Sergt Griffiths,	,,	,,	115
Sergt Campbell,	,,	,,	111
Pte G White,	,,	,,	120
Sergt Drmr P McKenna,	,,	,,	122
Pte Thompson,	,,	,,	119
Corpl McGann,	,,	,,	112
Lieut Peacocke, 5th Bo Inf (Baroda)			115
Corpl D Ryan, 2nd Mid Regt (Mhow)			114
Pte Hombridge,	,,	,,	121
Col Sergt Browne, Poona Vols, (Poona)			111
Capt Harrison, B B and C I Vols (Bombay)			115
Corpl Freeman, G I P R Vols (Bombay)			113
Col Sergt Gidney,	,,	,,	119
Col Sergt Skinner,	,,	,,	111
Lce Corpl King, Roy Fus (Poona)			121
Drumamer Norris,	,,	,,	117
Pte Crocker,	,,	,,	111
Pte Eastwick,	,,	,,	113
Pte Pocock,	,,	,,	122
Pte Farmer,	,,	,,	116
Pte Higgs,	,,	,,	114
Lieut C S Stack, 3rd Bo Cav (Poona)			109
Qr-Mr J Young, Worc Regt (Poona)			111
Pte Hedgcock,	,,	,,	112
Col Sergt A Whitty	,,	,,	109
Pte James, 2nd Lan Fus (Satara)			110

NAMES OF FIRST FIFTY IN AGGREGATE OF MATCHES X, XII AND XI.

Lieut C S Stack, 3rd Bo Cav (Poona)			89
Corpl Farmer, Roy Fusiliers (Poona)			80
Pte Eastwick,	,,	,,	84
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vol (Poona)			80
Sergt G Mann, Worc Regt (Poona)			84
Col Sergt A Whitty	,,	,,	87
Qr-Mr J Young,	,,	,,	78
Col Sergt J Gidney, G I P R Vols (Bombay)			79
Sergt G W Osborne,	,,	,,	81
Lce Corgl Islitt,	,,	,,	84
Corpl Freeman,	,,	,,	81
Sergt H Black, Bo Vols (Bombay)			81
Vol Stevens,	,,	,,	79
Lce Corpl Fernandez, B B & C I R Vols (Bombay)			78
Capt C F Harrison,	,,	,,	86
Lce Sergt Richards, 18th Hussars (

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Stanley thinks he has undergone sufficient hardship in his journey through Central Africa, and does not mean to rough it in future travels. In his engagement with the agent who has arranged his lecture tour in the States, he stipulated that he shall have a private car, in which he may not only travel, but feed and sleep throughout his tour. Colonel Pond not only agreed to this request, but writes that he has had a car specially constructed for the use of the lecturer and his bride. Stanley's remuneration for his lectures is on the same princely style. For his first lecture he will receive £1,000, and £100 for each repetition. This compares favourablp with his last lecturing tour, which took place a short time before he started to rescue Emin. He then contracted to deliver a series of lectures at a fee of £25 each.

The reader who loves a row will search the of pages Mr. Herbert Ward's "Five Years with the Congo Cannibals" in vain for any strong language about Mr. Stanley. It was expected that as soon as ever we had one of the interdicted books giving a rear-guard point of view—— well, the fur would fly, if a metaphor appropriate in connection with Mr. Ward may be excused. The fur does not fly any more than in these few and simple closing words of the preface :—

"Unfortunately there are conflicting opinions upon the actions of the rear guard. No doubt Mr. Stanley suffered a great shock upon hearing the sad tale of Yambuya with its hundred graves, but in "Darkest Africa" he takes much too harsh a view of a portion of his expedition that endured great hardships while doing their best. Of the five officers, two lost their lives in his service, and a third contracted illnesses from which it is doubtful whether he will ever fully recover."

Truth declares that it has news from a very well-informed quarter at Berlin indicating that the German Emperor entertains a feeling of great irritation against Russia. He frequently insists, in the course of conversation, that the presence of 450,000 men, out of the nominal 850,000 of the Russian peace standard, in a perpetually mobilized condition on the Polish frontiers of Germany and Austria, is a standing menace to European tranquillity. But for this attitude of Russia, the Emperor believes that France would disarm, and that Germany and Austria would follow suit.

Mr. Gladstone's admirers (writes a recent pilgram to Hawarden) are not confined to the human race. There is a rough terrier at the park lodge which is madly in love with "the master," and always sits quietly by when Mr. Gladstone delivers any local speech. The faithful beast often attends church service also, and apparently enjoys it—no doubt because Mr. Gladstone reads the lessons. It is a noticeable little fact (writes the same correspondent) that Mr. Gladstone always walks through the churchyard hat in hand, even on cold, foggy evenings, and only covers his head on emerging from the outside gate. Villagers say this is an invariable custom, possibly in respect to the dead, though undoubtedly a custom an ordinary man would scarcely care or dare to practice.

Concerning the Salvation Army a home paper writes :—"The General" was at first no aping of military title. It was the abbreviation of the General Superintendent of the Christian Mission. In like manner, strange as the title captain sounds for the head of a religious mission, it was a natural growth. In a crowd the person who directs is the captain, just as in America he is the boss. As Mr. Booth's agents had no distinctive title, not being parsons, ministers, or preachers, their nondescript hearers dubbed them captain, and thus the two titles came into being, which suggested the military organization ultimately adopted. The title "Salvation Army" itself was set up by a fluke in correcting a proof. The word stuck, and the phrase Salvation Army came into being as an explanation of the nature of the Christian Mission. By a process of natural selection it survived, the "Christian Mission" was dropped, and in 1878 it was reconstituted as the Salvation Army, after a long and careful study of the manuals of the British Army.

The arrangements for Mr. Caine's temperance crusade in India are practically complete, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The hon. gentleman expects to reach Bombay on November 15, and he will proceed to the south and visit all the temperance associations organised there during the last two winters by his energetic lieutenant, Mr. Evans. After Madras, Mr. Caine will go on to Calcutta to attend the meetings of the National Indian Congress, and he will then proceed to Burmah, returning to Bombay through the North-West Provinces. The north of India is to be visited by Mr. Evans, who will commence operations at Lahore, and visit the chief cities in the Punjab and Oudh.

The average salary of a master in first-rate schools is steadily falling; in elementary schools it is steadily rising. Ten years ago we always used to hear that a "first in Mods." was worth £250 a year: it would be painful but interesting if the scholastic agents would tell us its market value now. Meantime we are told that the average salary of the certificated master (we presume "headmaster" is implied) has gone up from £94 in 1870, to nearly £120 in 1890, while in London the average was £163 in voluntary schools, and £280 in Board schools. In addition to their salaries 10,500 teachers are supplied residences rent free. In the same number of the journal comes the proposal that lady graduates should form themselves into a union, and refuse to take posts of less than £100 a-year. What is the irreducible minimum of the male graduate.?

Mr. George Bancroft, the American historian, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. Though somewhat weakened by the heavy burden of his years, he continues to enjoy his walks and drives, and every pleasant day finds him wandering among his flowers or along the cliffs, and taking a short carriage drive. He has entirely given up horseback riding, which used to be one of his greatest pleasures. His mind remains perfectly clear on all subjects historical, and he will discuss the matters and happenings of a decade ago without hesitancy, but he is said to have lost all interest in the present.

A link with the past generation of musicians has been severed by the death of M. Sainton, the well-known violinist. He died at the advanced age of seventy-seven; but although long a sufferer from asthma and bronchitis, his death was by no means expected. He was hale and hearty and attending to his numerous duties ten days ago. A violinist of considerable power and a master of style, his presence at the head of an orchestra was always a safe guarantee of excellence, but his name is perhaps best known to the present generation as a professor at the Royal Academy of Music, where he taught long and earnestly and founded a scholarship in memory of his wife, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, who died some years ago. His gracious and graceful presence will be sadly missed from the teaching Academy in Tenterden-street.

Among the musical visitors now in London is M. Eduart Remenyi, the famous Hungarian violinist, well known in Bombay whose performances, particularly of Czech music, excited such great attention when he first came to London in 1854 that he was then appointed solo violinist to the Queen. Remenyi was a fellow pupil of Joachim under Joseph Bohm at Vienna, but as a mere boy he was implicated in political troubles, fighting as adjutant to General Gorgey in the insurrection against Austria in 1848. Remenyi was indeed always of an adventurous spirit, and although he was amnestied in 1860, he has spent very little time in his native country, preferring to wander through North and South America, Australia, and other parts of the world. About three years since news came of his death from shipwreck, but after lengthy obituary notices had been printed in several of the foreign papers he gave several concerts in South Africa. M Remenyi last appeared here in 1878, and is now on his way to the United States, but before he leaves he will appear at some concerts in London and the provinces. Remenyi, who is now sixty, was in his earlier years an intimate friend of Liszt, who did much to encourage his somewhat wayward genius.

Mr. J. B. Balfour is a very old friend of Mr. Gladstone's, and well known to him through his connection with the Moncrieff family long before he entered upon a political career. Mr. Balfour, who is the most distinguished member of the Faculty of Advocates practising at the Bar; is married to a daughter of Lord Moncrieff. Mr. Balfour, who sits for the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, a constituency which the late Mr. Adam, of Blairadam, represented for many years, is one of the most popular of the Scottish members, and it is expected that when the Liberal party is again called to power he will once more accept office under Mr. Gladstone. He might have been on the Bench long since had he so desired, but he has preferred to adhere to his political career and to remain at the Bar, where he conducts a large and profitable business. The hope of others in Scotland besides the Liberals is that when Mr. Balfour becomes a judge it will be as Lord President of the Court of Sessions, There is no man at the Bar more worty of the distinction and better qualified for the position.

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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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ABBEY'S
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POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
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CURES ... ... Indigestion.
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ABBEY'S
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POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.
MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
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Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
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* NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
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HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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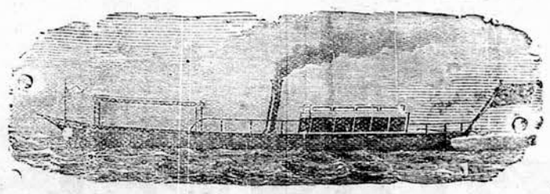
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Is the best Preventive and Cure for

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Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not take or get hard in warm and humid Climates.
A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.
PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.
TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.
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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.
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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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The Illustration is a facsimile of a Watch well adapted for use on a Splash board.

The Watch has a powerful keyless lever action, splendidly finished silver case, is a good timekeeper.

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Of equally good mechanism, smaller in size and in metal cases with bold hands and dials at Rs. 35, 40, 45, 50 and 85 each.

These watches we shall also be glad to make up for Splash board if desired.

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Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa is only claims at once that it is not pure.

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The "Meteor" En tout cas combination in box.

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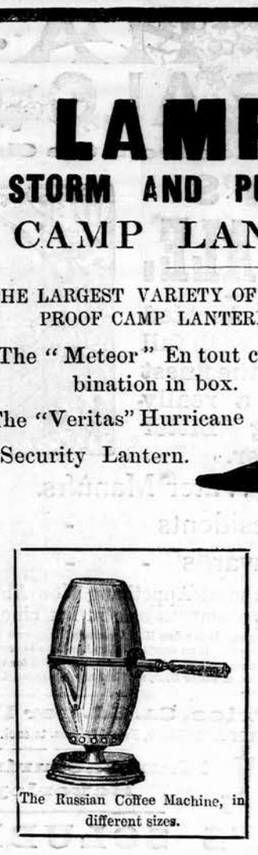

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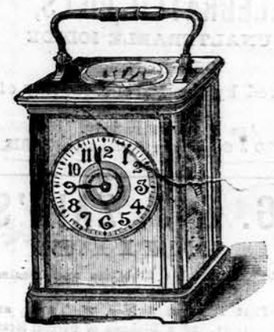

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Rs. 90, cash

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they [illegible] few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

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